The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

Statement of the Supposed Sole Survivor.

The Accident Attributed to a Collision or Sunken Rock.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—A dispatch from Port Townsend this evening says that Henry F. Jelly, the supposed sole survivor of the Pacific, brought here yesterday by the ship Messenger, is in a wretched condition, having been on a raft thirty-six hours before being picked up. He says the Pacific collided with some other vessel, whose light he saw, but in his interview with Capt. Gilkey, of the Messenger, lasting twelve hours, he made no mention of the lights of the vessel, and some think him laboring under a hallucination as to that. Experienced navigators here think she struck a sunken rock. Jelly makes a statement to the following effect:

I took cabin passage on the Pacific from Victoria, leaving about a quarter past nine on the morning of Thursday, the 4th inst. About 200 people were on board the steamer. The crew were fighting against a southeaster, and were constantly pumping water into a boat to trim the ship. The boats abaft the paddle boxes had no oars in them; the others had. Between eight and nine in the evening, while in bed, I heard a crash and felt shocked, as if we had

Struck a Rock.

I heard something fall, as if rocks had fallen. The starboard bow bell struck to stop, back and go ahead. I went on deck and heard voices say "It's all right, we have struck a vessel." Saw several lights at a distance, but do not think they were colored, but paid little attention. Returned to the cabin; I noticed that the ship took a heavy list to port. I went on deck to the pilot house, and heard some one say "She is making water very fast." The captain coming out of his room, I asked him if there were any blue lights or guns. He said the blue lights were in the pilot house; got them and burned five; noticed the engines still working, but no one at the wheel; went to the starboard side, forward of the paddle box, where a number of men were trying to get out the long boat, but could not. Went to the port boat forward; helped five or six women into it; tried to get the boat off, but could not move it. There were about twenty women in it; heard the boats abaft the paddles had got off, but did not see them. Think it was about an hour after the steamer struck when she listed so much that the port boat was in the water. I was in that boat, and cut loose from the davits. The boat filled and turned over. I got on her bottom and helped several up with me, immediately after the steamer seemed to break in two fore and aft of the smoke stack, fell and struck our boat, and

The Steamer Sunk.

Think about all the women were in our boat, and fear they were all drowned when the boat upset. This was about ten o'clock in the evening. The night was not dark, nor the sea very rough, but a fresh breeze was blowing. After this I left the boat and with another man climbed on top of the pilot house floating near. Next morning I got some life-preservers that were floating near the house, and with their ropes lashed myself and companion to the pilot house. Saw three rafts; the first had one man on it; the next had three men and a woman. I could not make out the other for the distance, except that there were people on it. I think we were thirty or forty miles south of Cape Flattery when the vessel sank. Passed a light on Tatloosh Island between four and five in the evening. I and my companion staid on the pilot house all of Friday until about 4 P. M., when he died. I cut him loose. The sea was running very high all day, the waves washing over us. Soon after he died I

Sighted a Vessel,

called and heard the people on the rafts calling, but they did not come near. Friday night there was little wind; but in the morning, when the wind and sea rose. I was then within a mile of the shore of Vancouver Island. Sighted two vessels on the American shore, which passed on. About ten A. M., Saturday, the Messenger picked me up.

[Signed] HENRY F. JELLY.

There was great excitement in the city on hearing the news. The telegraph and newspaper offices and the Merchant's Exchange were besieged by people who had friends and relatives on board the boat. No one seems to know the names of the Hurlburt & Rockwell troupe, but it is supposed that Fannie Marston was one of them, and that the others were performers picked up in that part of the country. The steamer Los Angelos will be dispatched on her arrival to-morrow, to save the survivors, if any. Jelly stated informally there was no terror or confusion on the part of the passengers, and that if the boats could have been launched and properly manned, all would have been saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—A dispatch from Seattle says the Rockwell & Hurlburt troupe consisted of A. H. Rockwell and wife, M. D. Hurlburt, J. D. Cowler, W. Tully and William ——. It is not certain that they took passage by the Pacific on the day she sailed. Rockwell told an officer of the steamer Salvador that they were booked for by the Pacific, but could not get ready and would go by the Salvador.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Mayor's Day.

LONDON, November 9.—This being "Lord Mayor's Day," business and street traffic was for a long time to a great extent suspended. The weather, which in the morning was cold and foggy, cleared up in the afternoon and became pleasant and favorable for the pageant and installation of Alderman W. J. R. Cotton as Lord Mayor of London. After religious and other exercises at Guild Hall, the procession at about two o'clock started upon its long march, stopping for a short time at Westminster Hall, where the Mayor and sheriffs took the necessary oaths and returned to Guild Hall. The streets were crowded with thousands of good humored people, as usual on Lord Mayor's Day, and many houses were gaily decorated with flags and streamers.

In consequence of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on loans to foreign States, it had been determined not to invite the Ministers for Honduras, Paraguay and Costa Rica, but all other members of the Corps Diplomatique will, as usual, receive invitations.

Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

To-day being the birthday of the Prince of Wales, church bells were rung during the forenoon and salutes fired from the town barracks in St. James Park, at Windsor, and elsewhere.

A Notorious Case Ended.

The President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to-day made a decree of divorce absolute in favor of Sir Charles Mordaunt. This notorious case is now at an end.

The Malayan Outrage.

PENANG, November 9.—The mutilated remains of Mr. Birsch, late English resident of Perak, have been recovered after a short engagement with Malayans. In the fight Captain Innes, of the One Hundredth Regiment, was killed, and two officers and eight men wounded. All this side of the Malay Peninsula is greatly excited, and a general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed for troops, and one man-of-war, two gunboats and 400 troops are now at Perak.

AFRICA.

Stanley's Explorations.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The *Herald's* London special states that letters have just been received from Henry M. Stanley, which are exceedingly interesting. They are dated at Uiagalla, in Uganda, and give an elaborate and picturesque account of the continuation and conclusion of his examination of the shores of the Victoria Nyanza. They confirm Spekes' views that the great lake is one large body of water, and not a series of small lakes, as held by Dr. Livingstone. Mr. Stanley's observations and reports on this point of African geography are to be made the subject of discussion before the Royal Geographical Society on the 15th inst.

ITALY.

The Vatican Note to Spain.

ROME, November 9.—Recently the *Diario Espanal*, of Madrid, gave publication to a statement that a note had been dispatched from the Vatican to Spain, insisting upon the execution of the concordat, attributing the civil war to religious tolerance, demanding that the Bishop of Urgel be tried by ecclesiastical judges, etc. The existence of this note is denied here. The communication from Spain is still unanswered.

TURKEY.

Change in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, November 9.—The Turkish Ambassador in this city has been summoned to Constantinople to assume the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He is in favor of the reforms recommended by Russia, Austria and North Germany.

GERMANY.

Appropriations.

BERLIN, November 9.—The Federal Council has voted increased mary estimates, and also 100,000 marks for the Strasburg University.

NEW YORK.

The Work of the Evangelists.

Other Ministers to Continue the Revival.

Mariners Starved to Death on a Barren Island.

Recruiting for the Spanish Army in Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1875.

The Religious Revival.

In conversation yesterday a well-informed Brooklyn clergyman said he thought the revival work would be taken up in nearly all of the churches after Moody and Sankey had finished. Mr. Beecher has already signified his intention of having a series of meetings, and it is only fear of detracting from the interest in the services of the Evangelists that leads him to delay until their departure. Chas. M. Morton, of Bethel, of Plymouth Church, will also hold frequent meetings, and believes the revival has done very much good to the field in which he is laboring. Rev. Dr. Cuyler will also continue the work. Dr. Talmage constantly holds inquiry meetings at the close of his evening services, and it is believed that Rev. Drs. Buddington, Duryea and Scudder and many others will go forward with the revival. The opinion was expressed yesterday that the prospects are that what has already been seen is only the beginning of a great work in Brooklyn.

More than three-fourths of those gathered at the revival meeting at the Tabernacle this morning were ladies, and the greater portion of those are regular attendants at all the meetings. The services were begun by singing, and Mr. Moody offered a prayer. Deacon Hawley read more than one hundred requests for prayer, and Mr. Needham, the Irish evangelist, prayed. The hymn, "He healeth me, oh Blessed Thought," was sung, Mr. Sankey leading at the organ. Mr. Moody read the thirteenth chapter of the Second Book of Chronicles, and based his discourse upon the fourth verse, "When the men of Judah, on seeing themselves outnumbered by the army of Jerebaam, cried unto the Lord."

Mr. Moody then spoke of the Young Men's Inquiry Meeting. They were afraid when they first called a Young Men's Meeting in Scotland that they would not get young men to come forward, and they prayed to God that they might be successful. It is pretty hard to move Scotchmen, but when the meeting was held, and they gave the invitation, over one hundred young men came forward.

Mr. Moody said the meeting was open for prayer and remarks. Several prayed. Mr. Sankey offered a fervent prayer for the success of their work and for God's blessing on it. To-morrow night, Mr. Moody said, there would be a young men's meeting at the rink, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and tickets of admission might be obtained at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rev. Dr. Cuyler pronounced the benediction.

Mr. Moody requested the gentlemen to retire and the ladies to remain. All the men, with the exception of Moody and Sankey, then retired, and a private conference was held with the ladies for fifteen minutes. They were urged to use their influence upon all gentlemen with whom they were acquainted to attend the meetings of the Evangelists.

Business Failures.

The failure of Solomon Meyer, No. 589 Broadway, dealer in ladies' hats and trimmings, was announced yesterday.

A compromise was filed with the County Clerk by Joseph Pollock and by James & Wilbur.

N. Wyckham, receiver of the Peekskill Iron and Mining Company, has closed the mines and furnaces, which he worked during the past month, in the expectation that the company would get an extension from their creditors. The liabilities amount to $150,000, and the receiver expects to sell the property in a short time for the benefit of the bondholders. The bonds and mortgages on the property amount to $350,000, and when these are satisfied there will be very little left for the creditors.

Mariners Starved to Death.

The brig Palo Alto, at this port, brought Frederick Hoffman and three sailors of the brig Helen G. Rich, lost September 25th, on Damos Key, off the coast of Cuba. Hoffman states that on the sixth day after the wreck he and others observed poles standing out from the rocks on a key two miles away, and with some of the sailors rowed to the spot and discovered the hull of an iron vessel nearly submerged in deep sea, landing place. In a rough circular structure built of stones they found two unrecognizable decomposed bodies of seamen. In another hut a third body was found, and on the opposite side of the principal hut was found a third shelter, in which was still another body in a recumbent position and resting against the wall. There was no food found, and it was evident that the men had died from starvation.

Recruiting for the Spanish Army in Cuba.

The *Mail* says recruits are being taken in this city by secret agents in the service of the Spanish Government from among the most indigent of our foreign population—Italians, Irish and Poles, and other European nationalities—at the rate of one hundred dollars gold and a promise of a land grant of fifty acres at the close of the war in Cuba, for a term of one year from the date of being mustered into the army.

Smuggler Sentenced.

Col. Des Anges, arrested while an officer of the Custom House, on a charge of being one of the silk smuggling set, was found guilty to-day. A motion in arrest of judgment will be argued on Saturday.

THE ELECTIONS.

Official Returns from Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Philadelphia county gives Hartranft 65,262; Pershing, 47,980; Browne, temperance, 647. Hartranft's majority over Pershing, 17,282. Wayne county official returns: Pershing, 2,135; Hartranft, 1,854; Browne, 88.

Large Republican Gains in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 9.—The official returns of the late election are not all yet in, but the majority of Pillsbury, Republican candidate for Governor, cannot be less than 10,000. The Legislature will stand about ninety-three Republicans and fifty Democrats, the Republicans having gained many members in many districts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1875.

Appointments.

The President has appointed Elliott Kelley Postmaster at Paris, Kentucky, vice Wm. H. Park, suspended under the tenure of office law. Alonzo Bell, of New York, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, vice Stanley Plummer, of Maine, transferred to another clerkship. Mr. Bell has been for several years in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

The following Storekeepers were appointed: John P. Brown and John V. Thompson, Fourth Kentucky district; Thomas C. King, Sixth Kentucky, and Samuel A. Jones, Gauger for the Fourth Kentucky.

THE RESULT.

The Official Majorities by Counties.

Every county in Pennsylvania has now officially reported the result of the election so far as relates to the contest between Hartranft and Pershing. The Prohibition ballots have of course been counted, but many of the counties have not announced the number polled. It is probable from those received, however, that Browne will have between ten and twelve thousand. The majorities for Hartranft and Pershing are:

	Hartranft.		*Pershing.*
Allegheny	5,461	Adams	537
Armstrong	434	Bedford	193
Beaver	383	Berks	6,569
Bradford	2,261	Bucks	287
Blair	445	Butler	95
Cameron	76	Cambria	1,076
Chester	2,010	Carbon	381
Crawford	580	Centre	1,407
Dauphin	1,870	Clarion	1,055
Delaware	1,993	Clearfield	1,454
Erie	1,995	Clinton	843
Forest	75	Columbia	2,113
Franklin	120	Cumberland	706
Indiana	1,845	Elk	334
Lancaster	5,144	Fayette	825
Lawrence	959	Fulton	297
Lebanon	1,251	Greene	1,152
Mercer	640	Huntingdon	59
Montgomery	35	Jefferson	327
Perry	50	Juniata	572
Philadelphia	17,282	Lehigh	2,170
Potter	111	Luzerne	1,406
Snyder	319	Lycoming	1,153
Somerset	1,300	Mifflin	140
Susquehanna	556	Monroe	1,969
Tioga	2,034	Montour	321
Montgomery	697	McKean	36
Venango	13	Northampton	2,894
Warren	317	Northum'd	876
Washington	154	Perry	19
		Pike	622
Hartranft	50,323	Schuylkill	1,338
Pershing	38,762	Sullivan	387
		Wayne	281
Majority	11,561	Westmoreland	1,287
		Wyoming	245
		York	3,022
	38,762		

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will assemble on Thursday next.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON TRADE.

The Furnaces in Operation East and West—Comparison with 1874—Our Imports Steadily Declining—The Question of Wages, &c.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The rapid growth of the iron industry in this country has been truly remarkable. It may be claimed, and, we think, honestly, that this growth has been the result mainly of the policy of protection to this American industry which the Government has adopted and enforced. The iron industry has been for some time, on account of the panic, and is now, much prostrated, but brighter times are assuredly ahead, and we can only press onward to those times. We present below a few facts in regard to the present condition of the iron industry of Pennsylvania, showing, as near as it is possible to obtain it, the number of furnaces in and out of blast, together with other interesting matter regarding the business as it is at present.

The Furnaces in Operation East.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have contracted with the proprietors of eight furnace stacks on terms submitted by the company to the furnace men of the Schuylkill Valley. This action of the Reading Company caused an absurd opposition among a number of papers which did not understand the matter. Six of these furnaces are now in full operation and the other two are getting ready. Twenty other furnaces afterward desired to enter into the contract, but were refused by the company. But one of these furnaces was previously in blast, the other seven being out. The Reading Company buys at a stipulated price all the iron from the furnaces which have an annual capacity of 50,000 tons. It is stated, however, that the iron produced will, under no circumstances, be sold until prices have materially advanced.

In the Lehigh and other iron-producing sections the prices are lower than they have been, while the stock of iron on hand is very large, so that the feeling among furnace owners is somewhat gloomy, but all confidently expect a brightening trade in the spring. In that region the number of furnaces in blast is fifteen, while the number out is twenty. The Lebanon Company have two furnaces in blast, and the North Cornwall and Bird Coleman furnaces of the same place are preparing to start. In addition to these, all the furnaces in and about Reading are being put in complete order.

This action on the part of furnace owners of course tends to lower prices by increasing the stock; but they seem to be content with giving work to so many of their men, even though there may be but little profit in running the furnaces. The near approach to the close of navigation has increased the demand for the present.

The Western Section.

In direct contrast to the condition of the iron men in the East, the Western men have been steadily reducing their stock of iron of all kinds, but in spite of all this their prices have not improved. In the Shenango Valley thirteen iron furnaces are in blast, and are doing well, while eighteen are out. A letter received from Wheatland says: "This place is perfectly dead, and the only sign of a revival that can be seen is Miss Stratton's religious revival." This may be good enough in its way, and is doubtless much needed there, but it will help the iron makers very little, nor in any manner will some common sense into the men on the question of strikes. The Greenville mill is running on double time, and the company intends to build three or four additional furnaces. In the neighborhood of Pittsburgh there are eleven furnaces, and of these but three are out of blast. No orders in hand are taken except for immediate delivery, but purchases are principally confined to the actual wants of the consumers, and no speculative ripple can be discovered. Small lots are required for immediate use, and lots offered because of inferior grade or quality, at low prices, find purchasers.

A Comparison with 1874.

Some months ago a very interesting table was published showing the number of furnace stacks in nearly every section of the country which were out of blast on September 1, 1875, as compared with the time when made a similar report in September, 1874. The number reporting was as follows:

In 1874, 373 stacks; in 1875, 664. Of these there were in 1874, 72 cast ons, with a weekly capacity of 51,433 tons; in 1875, 280 stacks, with a weekly capacity of 47,698. Out of blast in 1874, 227 stacks, with a weekly capacity of 39,089 tons; in 1875, 375 stacks, capacity 53,833 tons. The whole number of stacks in the country is about 700. This change in the capacity of the furnaces is considered a very important one, and shows that a systematic effort is being made among the furnace owners to reduce the production of pig iron, and these figures indicate that the production in 1875 will be much less than in 1874.

Our Imports Steadily Declining.

We wish here to call attention to one of the most interesting exhibits that could be shown. It is the returns of the Philadelphia Board of Trade for the nine months of 1875 to the 30th of September, compared with the same period of 1874, showing the amount of iron and steel imported to the United States during the nine months of the period. It is one of the strongest arguments in favor of a high tariff, which keeps out foreign iron, and without which we should be completely at the mercy of the foreigner, that we could be at the present time and how short a time it would be before these important industries would be completely annihilated. Figures tell the story:

Pig iron, 1874, 32,611 tons, 1875, 20,786 tons; bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, 1874, 5,949 tons, 1875, 2,469 tons; railroad iron of all sorts, 1874, 85,454, 1875, 17,622 tons; hoops, sheets, boiler and armor plates, 1874, 6,658 tons, 1875, 9,620; tin plates, 1874, 68,616 tons, 1875, 75,148; cast or wrought iron, 1874, 17,617 tons, 1875, 6,320 tons; all iron and manufacture, 1874, 7,294 tons, 1875, 6,113; steel, unwrought, 1874, 9,814 tons, 1875, 7,974. Total for 1874, 230,663 tons; for 1875, 155,075, a decrease for 1875 of 60,018.

Wages.

One of the most fruitful sources of demoralization in the iron trade has always been the labor question; but these fierce disputes in regard to the question of wages are likely to be less frequent in the future, because the men have arrived at a better understanding of the situation than they ever had before. Among the mills of Philadelphia and the vicinity there is an uneasy feeling among employes. The puddlers have been locked out of a number of Philadelphia mills since last summer, and they have failed to indicate a desire to accept lower wages. Nearly all of these mills have continued to run, getting their supplies of puddled iron elsewhere. On the 15th of October last the firm of Messrs. Stephen Robbins & Son, all departments of which had been idle for about two years, was again started, the puddlers going in at $4.50 per ton and no allowance to helpers. This was the first breach of the scale, which has been $5.25 per ton to the puddlers and 50 cents per ton additional allowance from the office to the helpers, making $5.75 per ton.

Lock-outs have occurred at the mills of James Rowland & Co., A. & P. Roberts & Co., Philadelphia Iron and Steel Co., and Hughes & Patterson, and their men will not be allowed to go to work until they accept the terms paid to the puddlers of the Messrs. Robbins. The other Philadelphia mills are having puddling turns as with those of Messrs. Marshall Brothers & Co., Gaubert, Morgan & Caskey, and Edward S. Buckley. The two first still pay the old rate for puddling, but the last has never paid as much as the other mills, and therefore urges no decline. Along the Lehigh puddlers' wages vary from $4.50 to $5.00 per ton. The puddlers of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company threatened to strike if the puddled iron was sent into other mills where the puddlers were on a strike. Mr. Williams, General Manager of the Company, informed them that as long as the present company owned the mill they proposed to sell their iron where they pleased, and would not be dictated to in these matters by the workmen, and so have closed the mill. The men have since requested work, but have been refused. Along the Schuylkill puddlers are receiving from $3.75 to $4.50 per ton. Along the Susquehanna they receive from $3.50 to $4. The Allentown Rolling Mill Company, which have been idle for some time, has started its works, the men having signified their willingness to accept the company's terms. At Pottsville the Palo Alto Iron Company's mills, which have been idle for over a year, resumed operations recently, about 300 men being employed, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the former rates. At Pittsburgh the manufacturers are paying puddlers $5 per ton until the first of December, when the price will be regulated in accordance with what is paid in the Eastern part of the State.

Failures.

Of failures among the iron makers, there have been a few, but the number has not, by any means, been over the natural proportion as compared with any other business. The opinion among a number of the iron men is that the late election will do more toward the brightening of business than anything else, and although a few more failures may take place during the winter, as soon as hard pan is reached and all debts paid it will be from that time forward fair sailing.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 10, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly winds, colder, rainy weather, followed by clearing weather.

Free Masons of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 9.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Tennessee assembled in this city yesterday, M. W. A. J. Wheeler, Grand Master, presiding. Between 300 and 400 lodges were represented. The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters opened and was ad-

...on until Friday.

SECOND EDITION.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

A Vessel Burned Off Galveston.

The Passengers and Crew Missing.

Either Adrift in the Gulf or Burned Up.

GALVESTON, November 9.—The steamship City of Waco, of the Mallory line, arrived from New York yesterday, and was anchored outside with the fleet of vessels. At one o'clock this morning she was discovered to be on fire. A strong northeast wind was blowing, with showers of rain. The passengers, officers and crew took to the ship's open boats at three o'clock and passed through the fleet. The sea was so high that the other vessels could render them no assistance. The last seen of the open boats they were drifting in a westerly direction down the coast. One of the Galveston pilots who had gone out on her arrival was also on board. Carriages have been sent down the beach, and a steam tug was dispatched, going outside in search of the missing passengers and crew. The steamer burned to the water's edge.

Evening.—The City of Waco, which had burned to the water's edge and her hull rolling in a heavy sea, sunk at 1 P. M. today in seven fathoms of water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The wind this morning was blowing a gale. The passengers and crew put off in the ship's boats, of which she had four, besides a life raft. Persons who went near the burning steamer this morning report her boats all cast loose from the davits, which were hanging to the ship's side, one end of the boat having caught in the rigging, preventing its being launched.

The name of the ship Fusi-Yuma, which was lying about a quarter of a mile from the Waco, reports seeing a boat with persons in it pass his vessel at three o'clock this morning, going seaward. He could not say that there were other boats. The sea was running very high at the time.

The steam tug Buckthorn was dispatched outside this morning, and has been coasting in sight of land all day. She is reported outside yet.

6:30 P. M.—Parties who have been out on the shore to the western extremity of the island have just returned, bringing no intelligence of the missing boats. The agents of the line have telegraphed to Indianola and Brownsville, notifying vessels to be on the lookout for them.

7 P. M.—One of the pilot boats, which has been outside all day, has just returned and brings no tidings. Parties from down the island saw a farmer from near San Luis Pass, who reports having seen a small boat pass down this morning, which, from his description, it is thought may have been one of the boats from the Waco. It was about the time the Waco burned, and he could not distinguish a person in it, but saw what appeared to be temporary sails. The boat was drifting rapidly westward.

7:30 P. M.—The tug Buckthorn has just arrived, and brings the following additional particulars: Her officers stopped at the fleet when going out to ascertain, if possible, the whereabouts of the missing boats. The agents of the line were also on board, and gave all information possible relating to her passengers and crew. Only one of them (the steamer Fusi-Yuma) could give any information. The officers reported having seen what appeared to be a raft past them. They made an effort to launch one of their boats, but before it could be done the vessel was lost to sight in the gloom and darkness. The officers of the steamer report about twelve miles west and a few miles from the shore passing the masts and forerards of the Waco, with the sails attached, which had burned off just above the deck, and they think this is what was taken for a raft. They also report having seen what appeared to be a raft past them. They made an effort to launch one of their boats, but before it could be done the vessel was lost to sight in the gloom and darkness. The officers of the steamer report about twelve miles west and a few miles from the shore passing the masts and forerards of the Waco, with the sails attached, which had burned off just above the deck, and they think this is what was taken for a raft. They also report having seen what appeared to be a raft past them. They made an effort to launch one of their boats, but before it could be done the vessel was lost to sight in the gloom and darkness. The officers of the Buckthorn went twenty miles west and could find no trace of the missing boats.

The steamer Boston is just in from Indianola, and brings no news. The agents of the line have telegraphed to Galveston, and dispatch another steamer at daylight, with hopes of finding the Waco's boats lower down the coast. The wind is blowing from the northwest about two o'clock, and it is thought if the boats had not made a landing on the western coast they have been carried out many miles to sea. It is stated the life boats are supplied with water, but it is thought the officers or passengers did not secure any provisions for the boats.

There is no reliable information to be obtained as to the cause of the fire. There were heavy showers of rain early in the night, with lightning. Some think the ship was struck by lightning, and having a cousiderable quantity of oil on board, the flames could not be extinguished.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers: Miss Moreling, C. Rogers and wife, H. Meyer, Mrs. Morely and child, Fanny Heiel, Mr. Eilemoyer, and eleven steerage passengers, whose names are not known. The agents of the line state that there were forty-seven or forty-eight persons on board the Waco, including passengers, officers and crew.

Crowds gathered at the company's office throughout the day to learn the latest news. There is much dissatisfaction at the conduct of the officers and men on board the other vessels, which were all lying in sight, and a number of them were anchored near the burning steamer. With the exception of the efforts made by the Fusi-Yuma, there does not appear to have been anything done towards saving those on the Waco. Their excuse is the terrible hurricane which recently caused so much damage at Jacemel, Nauassa, Jamaica and St. Jago.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 9 — Ma...
Batavia ——The steamships ..., from Boston, and Rhein, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Arrived —The steamship Illinois, from Liverpool.

CHURCH CONGRESS.

Second Annual Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The second annual Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States assembled to-day in St. Andrew's Church. Rt. Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the diocese, occupied the chair. An introductory address was delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. The post communion service was read by Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of Niobrara, and the remainder of the service by Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, after which holy communion was administered to a large number of persons. In the afternoon a large number of papers were read and remarks made on Ultramontanism and civil authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—The third annual meeting of the American Public Health Association convened here to-day. Dr. Joseph M. Lover, of Washington, presided. Among the members present were Henry Hartshorne, of Philadelphia; W. S. Asdale, W. Snively and Crosby Gray, of Pittsburgh; John H. Rauch, of Chicago; Thomas L. Neal, of Dayton, Ohio; H. O. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and J. E. Reeves, of Wheeling. The medical profession of this city was represented by a number of its most prominent members. After an address of welcome by James A. Stewart, Health Officer of Baltimore, Dr. Toner delivered the introductory address.

ADDITIONAL DISASTERS.

Two Brigs and Three Schooners Believed to be Lost.

BOSTON, November 9.—Intelligence received here leads to the belief that the brigs J. W. Spencer and Toronto, and the schooners Moses Patten, Nettie Chase and Serene were lost, with all on board, during the terrible hurricane which recently caused so much damage at Jacemel, Nauassa, Jamaica and St. Jago.

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In the market, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Would call especial attention of the trade to our FORT PITT, BUFFALO and ERIE CALF and KIP HAND-MADE BOOTS.

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BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciilings of Passing Events.

····The third annual reunion of the Conductor's Brotherhood will be held at Lafayette Hall on Thursday evening the 18th inst.

····Mr. Wm. Bellstein, of Allegheny, was fortunate enough to win two big bets on the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections of Fourth ward Alderman. Mr. B. don't stake his money on the rag baby.

····Miss Annie Hughes had one of her hands so badly crushed in the machinery of a printing press at the establishment of Messrs. McKaig & Co., on Monday afternoon, that one or two of the fingers had to be amputated.

····Geo. M. Jacobs, the tinker who was with Gotthard Wahl when he was murdered, was the arraigning witness against Murray and Meyers, escaped from the workhouse a few days ago, where he had been sent for disorderly conduct.

····John V. Farwell, the well-known dry goods man of Chicago, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, speaks at the normal meeting of our city Association on Sunday night in the First Presbyterian Church.

····A meeting of the property owners along the line of Brownsville avenue has been called for Friday evening for the purpose of asking subscriptions to a fund which is to be used in paying the expenses of an application for an injunction to stop the work.

····While Mr. W. W. Ackley, clerk of the steamer Arlington, and his school children were absent from home, their residence on Washington avenue, Allegheny, was entered and robbed of a lot of jewelry and a silver watch. They discovered the theft upon their return home on Friday.

····The valuable papers stolen on Sunday evening from the residence of Rev. John Scott, at No. 40 Esplanade street, Allegheny, were found yesterday on the Perrysville road by Burgess Nursery. The tin box which contained them had been broken open, and the papers were lying scattered about on the ground, but none of them were missing.

····Nothing was done yesterday in the investigation into the causes of the explosion of the steamer Tigress, owing to the absence of some important witnesses and Local Inspector Alfred Atkinson states that the report that the engineer had no papers is true. He has been sent for, and will probably be present at the investigation to-day and the inquest to-night.

····The stockholders of the Western Insurance Company held their annual election yesterday, and re-elected the following gentlemen to serve as directors during the ensuing year: Messrs. Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, John R. McCune, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Philip Reymer, William Morrison, H. Sellers McKee, John B. Jackson, John Wilson.

PERSONAL.

···Levi Clifford Wade, Esq., formerly of this city, and a son of Levi Wade, Esq., has been elected to the Massachusetts Legislature by the Republicans of Newton, Middlesex county.

···The Wilkinsburg Young Men's Christian Association held its first annual election Monday evening, when the following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Riggs; Vice President, S. McIntyre. The former Secretary and Treasurer were re-elected by acclamation.

···From the Johnstown *Tribune* we learn that on Saturday evening last Mr. James F. Campbell, Jr., was united in marriage with Miss Grace Berlin, the wedding being a very quiet one. The *Tribune* hopes the young couple may enjoy all the blessings that can be bestowed upon them in the new departure they have taken, in which expression of good wishes we heartily join.

···Mr. Thos. Thompson, of Manchester, England, representing the cotton spinning firm of Messrs. Curtis Sons & Co., one of the largest makers of cotton and woolen machinery in England, is in the city, the guest of Mr. W. H. Bradley, of the well known firm of S. Bradley & Sons. Mr. Thompson is a courteous and intelligent gentleman, a keen observer of men and things, and a worthy representative of "Merrie England." He intends making a tour of the country and we wish him a safe journey and pleasant experiences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great
WHITE RIVER FLOUR
The Best Flour
For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE
GROCERIES.

CITY EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Session of the Central Board Yesterday Afternoon—Instructive Monthly Reports—October School Statistics—Non Resident Pupils to be Ousted—The High School Overcrowded—Evening and Mechanical Schools.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms on Fourth avenue, Mr. J. H. Nobbs in the chair. After the minutes had been read and approved the Secretary reported that since the last meeting warrants had been drawn amounting to $28,499.17, of which sum $26,876.84 was in payment of the salaries of teachers.

City Superintendent Luckey, in his report of the condition of the schools for the month of October, stated that the number of teachers employed was 414. The number of male pupils enrolled was 8,625, and females 8,885, making a total of 17,510. Average attendance—Males, 7,400; females, 7,503. Total, 14,903. In the evening schools 75 teachers were employed, and 3,296 pupils enrolled, of which 2,762 were males and 534 females. Average attendance—Males, 1,637; females, 343. Total, 2,002. Among the pupils included in the attendance at the evening schools were 150 males and 3 females connected with the Mechanical evening school. The aggregate enrollment in the day, evening and Mechanical schools was 20,806, and the average attendance 16,905. Number of pupils not absent during the month, 6,049. New scholars admitted, 909. The enrollment last month was an increase over October, 1874, of 769. The corporal punishments inflicted in all the schools was 335.

MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.

The report further says that the Mechanical School in the Oakland district is composed of a choice class of young men from the surrounding workshops and mills, and that they are making rapid progress in their work. The local boards of the districts where such schools are held have in most cases provided models and copies for the pupils to work from, and they have otherwise taken a very considerable interest in the success of these schools. Since they were established on my recommendation, I am gratified that the results have justified your action and that the general public have approved your policy. In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that the policy of establishing Mechanical schools by the State is likely to receive the attention of our Legislature at its next session, and in order to have the claims of Pittsburgh to one of these schools properly presented I would respectfully request that you appoint a committee of prominent citizens to consider this subject and present our claims properly to the State authorities. The appointment of a committee to take into consideration the matter of a representation of Pittsburgh schools at the forthcoming Centennial Exposition was also recommended. The report was received and filed, and the recommendations of the Superintendent were adopted.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Harper, and which embodies the recommendation in Superintendent Luckey's report, was adopted.

Resolved, That a committ

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 7s, 98¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

REPORTS continue to be received from STANLEY, the last being that he had explored the lake Victoria Nyanza, and had found it a large body of water, and not a series of small lakes, as it was thought by LIVINGSTONE to be. This discovery accords with the view presented by SPEKE, who was along its shores for a considerable distance. STANLEY is achieving reputation as a skillful and successful explorer, very rapidly.

THE loss of the steamship "Pacific" indicates the use of unseaworthy vessels on the Pacific coast. Indeed this is a complaint that is becoming very general, and applies to American vessels, it is said, in larger ratio than to those of any other country. It should lead to the appointment of a committee in the next Congress, to thoroughly investigate the subject, in order that suitable remedial legislation may be had.

IT is quite evident that the spectacles of the *Post* magnify the wrong way. It says of the premium on gold, that it "has made a material advance since the elections." In another paragraph it benevolently forgives us for what it is pleased to consider our misrepresentations as to the setting up of the Democratic county ticket. We make our politest bow for this beautiful instance of forgiveness and charity. But when the declaration is made that the price of gold has advanced since the election, we point to the fact that just prior to the Ohio election, gold stood at 117; and immediately after it fell to 116½, at which point it remained up to and inclusive of the day of the Pennsylvania election. Immediately after it fell one per cent,—and last quotations stood at 114¾. This doesn't look very much like an increase of gold rates.

JOSIAH COPLEY, Esq., formerly an associate editor of the GAZETTE, who now resides near Topeka, Kansas, is in the city, the guest of his son-in-law, WILLIAM THAW, Esq. It is always a pleasure to meet one whom we have known so long, and esteemed so highly, as Mr. COPLEY. Our readers, as well ourselves, have reason to greet him with cordial hospitality, he having continued since his connection with the GAZETTE to contribute most interesting and valuable articles to its columns. Especially have his graphic descriptions of the mountains, lakes, rivers, canyons and minerals of Colorado been extensively read and admired. We are glad to know that our friend will spend a goodly portion of the Winter among us; and as he likes to write and always writes well, we hope to further gratify our readers with occasional, if not frequent articles, from his judicious and prolific pen.

THERE is hope in New York! A brute, who had bought a little child of its parents, and whipped and bullied it into running up and down on a tight rope, has been arrested and brought before the Courts for his conduct. The papers are earnest in expression of the hope that he may be sent to Sing Sing. So say we; but we are more pleased with the exhortations they offer that care for friendless children be carried farther than this—and that all unfortunates be cared for and protected. When we shall have a Society for the Protection of children, as strong and earnest as that for the protection of animals, what a blessing it will be. Who would not feel it a privilege to support such a society, feeling that it is a step toward the realization of the blessing, "as ye have done it to these little ones, ye have done it unto me." The protection of innocent children will be the high mark of Christian activity.

WHILE we have the most entire kindliness of feeling for all efforts that look to the improvement of the postal service, by means of fast postal trains, we are not at all favorably impressed with the first fruits of the effort to run a train through from New York to Pittsburgh in ten hours. It requires an average speed of about forty-two miles an hour to do this, and taking curves and grades into account, much better time than this cannot be made on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the experimental effort yesterday the train was not fully stopped, even where crews and engineers were to be changed, and the result was an accident and delay at Harrisburg. A half hour additional would make little difference, and this would admit of five minute stops at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Altoona, and allow for the loss of momentum. The enterprise and energy involved are very commendable, but when the time is so limited that the speed required becomes an element of positive danger, it is time for it to be limited. We fear the fast mail business is carried just a trifle too far.

THE benefits of fraud are palpably seen in "Maryland, My Maryland." The *Gazette* of Baltimore admits that gross and outrageous frauds were perpetrated in that city by the Democrats. The fruit of this is thus summed up by the Philadelphia *Times*, the leading Democratic organ in this State: "The official figures from all save two counties in Maryland place the majority for Carroll at 13,076. Outside of Baltimore, Harris, the Republican candidate, had 2,009 majority, while Carroll's majority in the city reached 15,085. On the same ticket Woolford, the candidate for Comptroller, received 15,132 majority in the poll of the entire State, and Gwinn, for Attorney General, 13,628. The next Senate will stand 19 Democrats to 7 Republicans, and the House 57 Democrats to 27 Republicans. It is a notable fact that three great cities, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, voted squarely against the prevailing sentiment of the country districts, and by sufficient majorities to make their will the will of the whole State." So frauds saved the Democracy in Maryland.

THE changes in majorities in Massachusetts this year are given: Official returns of the State election in Massachusetts show some curious results. The total vote of the State for Governor, in 1875, was 172,240, of which RICE had 83,225, GASTON had 78,246, and BAKER, the Prohibition candidate, had 8,965. Mr. ADAMS, supported by the Springfield *Republican*, had 1,774 votes, and WENDELL PHILLIPS had 300, both of which may be set down as compliments without special meaning. In 1874, the total Gubernatorial vote was 185,990, showing a considerable decrease for 1875. But in this decrease the Democrats were most largely interested. Their vote in 1875 is 18,130 less than it was in the previous year, while the Republicans have lost only 6,119 on last year's vote. As it is, RICE's plurality over GASTON is 4,979. The scattering vote—by which we mean all that were cast for candidates other than RICE and GASTON—is much larger than it was last year; but the Republican candidate has succeeded in making a decided inroad upon the accidental Democratic majority of 1874.

FOR two days, now, cheap rates have prevailed at the Exposition, and the attendance is no more than equal to corresponding days in other weeks. The prophets who predicted vast crowds if the price of admission were put at twenty-five cents, have not had the honor of having their prophecies fulfilled. And the "thousands" who would come repeatedly at a quarter, but would not come at all at fifty cents, have not put in an appearance. These facts illustrate the perfect absurdity of the idea that attendance at public institutions depend very largely on the cheapness of the price of admission. The American people have this peculiarity, that if an entertainment is worth visiting at all, they go, regardless of price, unless it is absolutely unreasonable; and if it is not attractive they will not go, however cheap the rates may be. Still, we admit that the last week has not entirely closed, and we realize it is still possible for the many advisors to show that they can give effect to their views. Should the attendance continue what it is to the end, it will prove that the cheap price cry had no other value than as an element of injury to the Exposition. It is very noticeable that the cheap prophets do not seek to give effect to their prophecies.

Now that the elections are over, the most lively fight among the Democracy is that over the Speakership of the next Congress. The result in this State is slightly unfortunate for the HON. SAM. RANDALL, as it is regarded as a defeat at home. The Erie Convention was understood to have been run by SAMUEL, who varied his speech in Congress in favor of the Specie Resumption Act, by committing his convention to unlimited greenbacks. This, and other self-stultifying moves were accepted as indicating that SAMUEL had determined to display his generalship by carrying the State at all hazards. But alas! when the majorities were looked for on the morning of November 3, they *would* read the wrong way for SAMUEL'S aspirations. Even the *Post*, which can figure out an advance in gold, when it drops from seventeen to about fourteen, couldn't exactly figure majorities the right way. So KERR, COX, WOOD, and many others imagine that SAMUEL is not the man to be feared, and so are setting up things against him. Alas! for human aspirations. To-day all is bright and lovely; to-morrow, it is gloomy and sad. But yesterday RANDALL was a coming Prince, with the power to wield a magic wand, and his slightest word was law. To-day, none so poor as to do him reverence. Poor SAMUEL!

A PRINCE IN INDIA.

At last the heir-apparent to the English throne, and the future sovereign over the splendid empire ruled by England, has realized the desire of his heart, and stands on the soil of India,—a Prince in that princely land. The Prince of Wales has not been regarded as a particularly imaginative person,—rather material than otherwise,—but if he were inclined to indulge his fancy, he would have at command a splendid supply of material. In no other land have so many princely houses risen and fallen. The splendor of palace, retinue, surrounding and person constitute some of the most entrancing records of ancient India. The adornments of precious stones and of fine gold, the lavish outlay on entertainments and receptions, the magnificent cities, the homes of the living, and the wonderful Tash, the famed home of the dead,—when were they ever satisfactorily described? What untold wealth in precious stones, in silver and gold, were found in the great cities of India at the time of their capture! Princes of royal blood were thick in the land, and all lived in that oriental splendor that was regarded as necessary to royalty. All is changed now, yet, even in their poverty, the relics of the ancient splendor remain, and the Prince will see much that will dazzle and amaze him. The opening reception, on the occasion of his landing, and of his birthday *fete*, were intimations of what are yet to follow.

Of the future ceremonies, receptions, parades, balls, banquets, and all else that will testify the good will of people and Government in India to the throne, we will have accounts from time to time. But now that he is there, the question begins to be more earnestly asked, Why is he there? The simi-official character given to the visit, and the splendor with which it is surrounded, shows that it is something more than a mere tour of pleasure. There is nothing in the internal condition of India that specially required the visit. The complications with Russia will be considered, not in India, but in the home Cabinet. The natives of the country are quiet and peaceful, and there are no indications of dissatisfaction. It is not suspected that the Prince of Wales will be intent on inquiring into the policy of administration, as applied to that country, nor that he will return freighted with wise advice for the Ministry in England. It is not customary to give much attention to the advice of Princes in England, and the present Prince of Wales offers no exception to the rule. The only ostensible reason for the visit is the idea of cementing the allegiance of the people of India by this visit of their future sovereign.

We cannot persuade ourselves that it will have any perceptible effect in this particular. The Prince may gain just enough information to be able to determine a policy of administration for the country when he comes to the throne. It will really prove, so far as political results are concerned, a royal masquerade. The Prince will revel in splendor, and seek to outdo the magnificence of petty princes. He will hunt, and enjoy revelry and dissipation, and come away from India as from a dream, the fascination of which will cling to him for years. This will be about the only immediate political result of the trip. There have been rumors that the real purpose of the visit was two-fold: to gratify the desire of the Prince to visit India, and to pay some of his scandalous debts under cover of the expenses of the trip. That he desired to go is quite certain; and that the outfit for the trip was very liberal is equally sure. The belief is general that a certain proportion of this outlay will go toward the payment of debts which could not be long concealed, nor published without great scandal. DISRAELI is credited with this cunning scheme. If it originated with him, and is real, it is as shrewd as it is unprincipled.

Yet were the Prince open to small convictions, and willing to investigate affairs, he will have before him an opportunity of rendering real service to his people in India. It has long been the source of wealth to officials who have plundered and oppressed the people. From the days of WARREN HASTINGS till now, India has been regarded as a gold mine by English officials, whose object has been to attain sudden wealth, and return to England to enjoy it. Hence but little regard has been paid to the welfare of country or people. The Sepoy rebellion, barbarous as it was, grew out of oppressions that were keenly felt. As a rule, the people of India are docile, quiet, orderly and peaceable, seeking only to gain enough to sustain their modest wants, and having this, they were disposed to be harmless. When a people of this character rouse from lethergy and plunge into bitter war, there are real substantial wrongs at the bottom. Were the Prince to seek to comprehend the policy of government, and to know its bearing on the people, he would do well. Were he to intermingle with the intelligent, invite candor, and seek knowledge, he would render the country and crown a service. But who ever knew a Prince—particularly of England, to take trouble like this?

THE late inquest at St. Boniface, Manitoba, on the body of an Indian killed by whisky, developed the modus operandi of supplying Indians with whisky. The Indian enters the shop; says nothing; deposits money on the floor; goes out. Whisky dealer finds money on floor; takes it; puts bottle of whisky on floor; goes to sleep. Indian re-enters; finds bottle of whisky; puts it under his blanket—and is found dead in the morning.

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

Opera in Dublin—Outdoor Singing—The Harvests—Dullness of Trade—How Moody and Sankey were Supported while Abroad—Spelling Bees.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, October 26, 1875.

It is a good while since I have given you any news from here. Dublin is not a place in which very much of general interest takes place, and so I have from time to time put off writing, in the hope that something more interesting would take place soon. But I don't think that is likely to be the case.

The Italian opera has been about the most interesting thing here for some time. A fine troupe has been performing at the Theater Royal for the past three weeks, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict. Among the artists are Albani, Naudin, Maurel-D'Edelsberg, Bianchi, Zare Thalberg, and others. The favorite prima donnas have been Albani and Thalberg. Of the former you know, of course. I am not sure that she has not sung in Pittsburgh. There are only four sopranі in the world who are admitted to be her equals, and these are Tietjens, Patti, Nilsson and Lucca. None of them, however, have so elastic a mouth as Albani. She was born, they say, in Canada, and partly educated in Albany. I think she must have taken a run over into Connecticut, too, and got Goodyear's patent applied to her mouth. It strikes the beholder with awe, and it is impossible to avoid the dread that she may turn it inside out over her head, when she sings. But it is a shame to speak thus of a great singer and a most estimable young lady. She can neither sing nor act like Nilsson, nor has she the tragic power of Tietjens, but she is very good.

Miss Zare Thalberg is a thing of beauty. Her voice is sweet and clear, and of great power. Sir Robert Stewart, our chief local musician, calls her a child of genius, partly because she is very young, partly because genius has done much and art but little for her. She is a lovely little girl. You have been told of the behavior of a Dublin opera audience. How the gods sang and shout and joke between the acts, and how they show no diffidence about evincing their preference. These critics preferred Miss Thalberg to all others, and Miss Albani next. Last Friday Thalberg had her benefit, and sang part of "Fra Diavoli" and part of "Dinorah." The house was crowded, the galleries were noisy, and bouquets, by the dozen, were rained down upon the little queen of the evening. When all was over, an excited crowd thronged the stage door, and when Thalberg came out and got into her carriage, the horses were taken out and the great mob of men drew her to her hotel, singing choruses as they went. Then at the hotel they stayed outside, howling and cheering until Thalberg appeared on the balcony and sang, "The Minstrel Boy."

I was asleep, having gone to bed early to nurse a cold. My lodgings are directly opposite the hotel across St. Stephen's green, a great open square said to be a quarter of a mile wide. The noise of the crowd awoke me, and when the sudden hush came and then Thalberg sang that stirring ballad, it was to me wonderfully effective, and, singular as it may seem, I heard every note as she sang it, and even an occasional word. They say the little songstress was frightened at the crowd, but eventually delighted with the ovation. As her experience has been chiefly in London, among the staid Saxons, she had never before seen anything of the sort.

On Saturday Albani had her benefit, and sang "Sumnambula." It was a repetition of the night before, as far as the galleries were concerned. I was on hand this time and saw the crowd haul the carriage and joined in the shout in front of the hotel. Albani came out and sang "The Last Rose of Summer" beautifully, and was greeted with rapturous cheers after each verse. In the last lated, one of the verses a neighboring cab horse inserted his head. A murmur of indignation began, but a voice shouted out: "Hush! Niver moind! Its only a nightmare." This ready joke met with as ready a success, and then Albani was suffered to go on with her song.

The Harvests.

This has been a grand year for the farmers. Every crop seems to have done well, and the weather was bright and clear so long that harvesting was completed successfully almost every place. The farmers are all pleased, and indeed they may be. I have traveled from Antrim to Tipperary, and never saw a more prosperous looking country than most of that district is this year. But some things are not going on well; the poplin trade, for instance, is dull. A few years ago every poplin manufacturer had a large American trade, and nearly half the Irish poplins made covered American backs. Now there is hardly a web of it goes across the ocean, and of course the difference is felt. In linen there have been notoriously hard times. Two years ago Belfast had a financial panic, and even yet the linen merchants shake their heads and say it is very dull. American dullness of trade is also held responsible for this; but the increase in the German manufactures of linen, and the cheapness of labor in some of the linen districts of Germany, have also a marked effect on the Irish trade.

Stout and whisky, hides and oat meal, are largely prepared here, and quantities of them go to America. And a new article of export to America has sprung up in the shape of ginger ale. It does not amount to very much, really, in point of value, but it results in the drinking of a great deal of aerated Irish water in America. More than $60,000 worth of the article was shipped to America last year, and that is valued at the two or three cents a bottle which it costs here, and not at the ridiculous price it sells at in America. If you add to that something over three hundred and thirty thousand dollars' worth of whisky and beers, you will have about the value of Ireland's contribution in aid of the thirsty of America.

Moody and Sankey While Abroad.

To turn to a different topic, you may remember that some time ago I wrote an account of my visit to a Moody and Sankey revival meeting, and, as I, individually, object most decidedly and earnestly to the revival system, and regard it as one unworthy an age calling itself an enlightened one, I was set upon in the GAZETTE and other Pittsburgh journals, and roundly abused for what I wrote. I then said that it was generally stated here that Messrs. Moody and Sankey profited by the sale of a patent American organ; and I was disposed to believe the statement, because it offered a solution of the question, How do they support their families, if, as is asserted, they refuse to receive gifts for their own use?" My reason for referring again to this subject, is that I have just read a statement, which I believe to be a true one, which explains the difficulty in a way that is more creditable to the gentlemen themselves, and agreeable to most people, including the many who admire the earnestness and sincerity of the revivalists, while deprecating the theory of the revival. The statement, taken from a Scotch paper, is as follows: "Mr. James Matheson, the London banker, announces in a published letter that "when Mr. Moody was invited to come to England to engage in the evangelistic work which has been so signally blessed, his expenses and those of Mr. Sankey were guaranteed. But, in the providence of God, two honored friends (Mr. Pennefather and Mr. Bainbridge) who had addressed to him the invitation, had been removed by death before his arrival, and Mr. Moody unexpectedly found himself entirely without resources. As, however, it soon became necessary to print a volume of the solos and other hymns sung at the meetings, an arrangement was made with the publishers to allow him a royalty on the proceeds, as a fund to provide for the expenses of the evangelists and their families. This arrangement continued all through the mission in Scotland and Ireland, but when Mr. Moody came to London in January, 1875, and met the ministers of all denominations at Freemasons' Hall, to prepare the way for the mission here, he voluntarily announced in public that he did not mean to take another shilling of this royalty, as sufficient for the expenses of the whole visit had already been received. He added that the amount of royalty from the first of January would be paid over by the publishers to me, to be disposed of afterwards for any object of Christian work that I might determine. This was just at the time when the sales were about to be enormously increased, and while this renunciation undoubtedly removed out of the way the only possible ground upon which any could have alleged that Mr. Moody had a pecuniary interest in the success of the work, I feel assured there can only be one opinion—that it was on his part an act of noble disinterestedness. The royalty between 1st January and 20th June, the virtual close of London work, has amounted with a small sum of bank interest, to £5,667 17s. 6d." Mr. Hugh Matheson further states that this sum has been remitted to Mr. G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, to be given to the rebuilding of Mr. Moody's church at Chicago.

The Spelling Bee in Ireland.

An American institution, called the "Spelling Bee," has been transplanted to Ireland, and has found the soil genial. Last winter "spelling bees" were the rage in Dublin. The dignified Universities club had one which was very exciting. Then many of the most fashionable houses in Dublin gave them as evening parties. This summer they have got down into the country, and I have heard of a great many given, in connection with penny readings, temperance tea parties, etc. In Dublin they are given in public now for a number of charitable purposes, as for instance, one last night for the benefit of the "Boys' Home." But the most novel idea was a French spelling bee, which took place the other evening. It is said it was gotten up as an advertising dodge, to display the proficiency, in the French language, of the pupils of a certain school, but I don't know about that. Any one could compete, and the contest was a spirited one, lasting more than two hours and a half, beginning with nearly thirty competitors.

A Dog Show.

Next week we are to have the greatest dog show we have ever had in Ireland. A new association has been formed, and this is the first annual national dog show. More than four hundred pounds are offered, as prizes, the judges are the best that can be procured, and the most famous owners of hounds, setters, pointers, terriers and grey hounds have shown an interest in the matter, and entered dogs for exhibition. I suppose that it will surpass every previous show in the world in the specialties of grey hounds, Irish setters and Irish terriers.

If I might write about politics I could give you an amusing account of the internecine war, which rages among the Home Rulers here, and of the violent and ridiculous conduct of the present Lord Mayor of Dublin, who should by no means be confounded with his predecessor of last year. But as politics are not in my line, and I have nothing else to say, I may as well sign myself W. K.

VIRGINIA CITY DISASTER.

A Few Interesting Incidents of the Fire.

Some additional items of interest concerning the great conflagration at Virginia City, Nevada, have come to hand by mail:

Many persons who happened to be in that part of the city lying to the eastward of the Consolidated mill, at the time it was burning (Tuesday), were salivated by the fumes of mercury wafted through the air. Among those who are now suffering from this cause is Judge Richard Rising, who got a heavy dose of the fumes while in search of a servant girl who had stampeded during the fire. Several tons of quicksilver were wafted away on the air while the mill was burning.

The safe of the Internal Revenue office was yesterday opened, and its contents, except coin, found to be a heap of ashes. There were in the safe from $12,000 to $15,000 worth of stamps, and many valuable papers of all kinds. The coin in the safe was so heated that it was almost melted. There were probably few safes burnt over that withstood the great heat of the fire.

About fifteen hundred persons were on Tuesday fed at the First Ward Schoolhouse, and from two to three thousand at the schoolhouse in the Third Ward. At most of the saloons free lunches were set, and at some of them large quantities of provisions were consumed. Hundreds of persons are getting their meals at private houses—at the houses of friends and acquaintances.

THE OUTLOOK.

Next to the homeless ones, the burst machinery of the different works is the most pitiable sight to be seen amid the universal wreck. They are but seared and shapeless ruins now. But three days ago they were Titans, so radiant with movement and strength that they almost seemed alive. It is rash to make predictions, but we believe that possibly within sixty days, and probably within ninety, we shall again hear the regular respirations of the big monsters, and know that the old stream of wealth is again in full flow. We have not seen a business man who is not determined to resume as soon as a tent can be made in the midst of the charring Virginia for another field. Amid what looks as if it ought to be enough to cause universal despair, there seems to be a brave confidence and unflinching determination to overcome the present misfortune.

SAVING HER TREASURES.

Day before yesterday, while the city was wrapped in a sheet of flame, a woman, who is probably worth $20,000 or $30,000, was marching toward the summit of Mount Davidson. She was passing up out of a sea of fire. About her neck hung the frame of a looking glass, and in her arms she bore a wash tub. To a man she met on her way she panted in piteous accents: "Oh, Mister! won't you help me carry this tub?" A shawl was thrown over the contents of the tub, and the man accosted halted and asked what it contained, thinking it must be filled with valuables of some kind. Said the woman, "I've got in here five of the fashionest bull pups you ever saw." "D—— your bull pups!" said the gentleman; "we've dogs enough in town," and he passed on, leaving the poor soul to struggle up the steep dumps with her tub of pups.

ASSISTANCE FROM ABROAD.

The people of Virginia feel profoundly grateful for the many offers of assistance reaching them from this State and California. This is, of course, no more than might have been expected from the generous-hearted dwellers of the Pacific coast. Our own people have been so generous—have yielded the scanty room under their remaining roofs so graciously—have divided their substance so cheerfully—that the destitute among us scarcely feel the chill of their scant clothing and the gnawing of hunger. Yet there is destitution among us which craves relief, and the assistance reaching us and proffered is acceptable and well-timed. From Carson a car load of cooked provisions has reached us, and from Reno, San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville substantial relief in money, provisions and clothing is offered. Some very handsome private donations have been made, and committees have been appointed to discreetly distribute such relief as may reach us. A storm threatens and many are poorly provided with shelter and food; yet the storm will be weathered, and sunshine will again gild the waste places of the city of the Comstock. Meantime, let not the hand which is opened in bounty to our distressed be closed, for our necessities are great.

WAGNER'S SERMON.

Though he has kept dark all his life, Sam. Wagner is universally known in this region. He possesses an intermittent genius which ever and anon bursts out, and for a little while blazes like an expolded kerosene lamp. Yesterday was an inspired day with Sam. He volunteered to announce that a car-load of provisions from Carson was at the depot waiting for the destitute. With much difficulty a bell was procured for him, and he started on his mission. We cannot half do justice to what he said, but will try to give a faint idea of it. The houses did not restrict his voice, and the full tones reverberated from the side of Mount Davidson and rolled away down the cannon to the east like a thunder peal. A quarter of a mile away his words could be distinctly understood: "Harp'n! Har'n! Dar's a car-load of abundance at de depot. De Lord chastens dem he loveth; but don't dar put down dis cat-as-tro-phy to any such a cause. Dar's oceans of pervisions at de depot for de hungry, which, like Divine grace, can be had widout money and widout price. Don't dar complain at dis ere calamity. Habent yer been sinners, ebery one of yer? Habent yer gambled wid cards and wid stocks? habent yer lived fast and forgot de Lord? A riber of bounty hab flowed up from Carson and am waiting at de depot for de hungry. Yer knows how to drink whisky, yer all know de fast women in town, but yer don't der prayers yer poor old moth ers beat into yer, and dis here judgment which am come am a righteus judgment, and don't yer complain. The blessed Carson folks hab opened dar hearts and dar arms, and dars more grub at de depot dan would feeed a multitude, and it am all free. It am all de work of de Lord. He scoched yer yesterday. He feeds yer today to move yer hearts. Don't yer war out his patience, for de fire yesterday, compared to the final scortch ob de sinner, ain't a tallow dip to the eruption of der volcano. Dars more hash dan yer eber seed at de depot," &c.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WHEN a lawyer makes love, the first thing he does is to get out an attachment.

IN warm weather the tramp has no desire to work; in cold weather he thinks he can get no work to do.

DR. LINDEMAN estimates the probable yield of the gold and silver mines of this country for 1876, to be $100,000,000, about twice the average yield since 1849.

EDDY'S saw-mill in Ottowa, Can., will close this week, throwing out of employment 200 men. Considerable suffering among the working classes is apprehended this winter.

A VOTER on the train to Weymouth, Tuesday, when asked by the conductor for his ticket said: "I have (hic) made a d-r-e-f-f-u-l mistake; voted my (hic) railroad ticket stead of the (hic) Democratic ticket."

THE old bell which called together the Virginia Convention of 1775, in Richmond, when Patrick Henry uttered his stirring sentence, "Give me liberty or give me death," is still in use in Martinsville, in that State.

THE Charleston (W. Va.) *Courier* says, on the authority of Senator Davis, of that State, that a report recommending an appropriation of one million of dollars for the further improvement of the Kanawha River, has been made by General Humphreys, chief of engineers, and approved by the Secretary of War, in whose forthcoming report it has been embodied.

ORANGES, in Louisiana, the present season, show a yield above that of any previous year. The quality of the fruit is fine, and the grove owners have concluded to resort to direct shipments to the North and East. Thus they avoid the ring of fruit venders and purchasers, who have made it difficult, heretofore, for the producer to realize any benefit from the crop.

HUGH EVANS, the Man With the Iron Jaw, is in jail at Cleveland, O., for illegal voting. He has rigged up a sort of apparatus to hang from, and gives daily exhibitions of the strength of his jaw for the benefit of his fellow prisoners and visitors to the jail. Among other feats he can hold a pail of water at arm's length, in each hand, while suspended above the floor by his teeth.

PERSONAL.

THE King and Queen of Denmark are traveling in Europe as Count and Countess Falster.

GEN. BANKS goes West this week to fill his lecture engagements in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois.

THE most apparent thing about the Speakership is the steady rise in Mr. Kerr's stock.

IT is reported that Bismarck will advise the Emperor, on his return from his Italian visit, to grant a free pardon to Von Arnim.

FREHMANN, a young Jew, has just been given a commission in the Russian army. He is the first of his frith to attain such a position.

PRINCE BISMARCK intends to visit Rome next year, to thank the King of Italy and his Ministers for their many proofs of friendship to him.

MR. THOMAS MESSENGER, of Great Neck, L. I., has presented a chime of thirty-three Belgian bells to the American St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rome, Italy.

MAGGIE DAVIS, daughter of the ex-President of the Confederate States, is, it is reported, about to marry A. J. Hayes, Jr., Cashier of the National Bank of Memphis.

WENDELL PHILLIPS seems to have been poorly appreciated by the workingmen of Massachusetts when he ran for Governor as their especial candidate. The official count shows that he received, all told, 329 votes.

THE Yale University crew for 1875 has been selected as follows. Herman Livingstone, class of 1878 (bow); E. C. Cooke, class of 1877; W. W. Colton, class of 1877; C. N. Fowler, class of 1876; D. H. Kellogg, class of 1876; R. J. Cook, class of 1876, captain and stroke.

THE artist Carpeaux asked Napoleon III. to make him a Baron in order that he might marry a Mlle. de Montford, with whom he danced at a Tuileries ball. The Emperor said the title would be unnecessary, and Carpeaux married his love. In a short time Carpeaux wished the girl had been above his humble ambitions, and soon afterwards they were finally separated. Not a pretty romance, but true.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL is a humorist as well as an unusually polite official. He wrote as follows, recently, to a woman who had applied for a situation in the Dead Letter office: "We have only 57 ladies employed in this Department, with the exception of a few translators and experts, and not more than two changes have occurred in that force for the last six months. None of them ever marry, or die, or resign. In fact, the Dead Letter division is a sort of mausoleum of buried affections—a place not governed by natural laws—for those who enter its charmed portals seem to lose all the motives and hopes and aspirations which sway and govern the denizens of the outside world. I regret that it is so, but so it is."

What is Life?

A little crib beside the bed,
A little face above the spread,
A little form behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad with dark brown hair,
A little blue eyed face and fair,
A little thing to tell to school,
A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithesome, winsome maid,
A little hand within is laid;
A little cottage, neter four,
A little old-time household store.

A little family gathered round;
A little flag, the target, fast-dewed mound;
A little added to its sort;
A little rest from hardest toil.

A little stiver in his hair,
A little stoop, and easier chair;
A little night of earth-lit gloom;
A little cortege to the tomb.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, E. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enamelled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. MWS

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it, it is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street.
ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

A. L. RUSSELL.....R. W. BERKSTRESSER.
A. L. RUSSELL & CO.'S
Stock, Bill & Real Estate Brokerage
AND
General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap6-p57

GREAT REDUCTION
Look at these Prices

Decorated China Sets, 44 pieces, all color s, only	$ 8 00
Gold Band China Sets, 56 pieces	10 00
Best Quality China Dinner Sets	30 00
Iron Stone Sets	40 00
Decorated Chamber Sets with Slop Jar in variety of patterns	10 00
Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, per dozen	1 20
Iron Stone China Breakfast Plates, per dozen	1 05
Centennial Tea Cups, China	2 25

Also, a large stock of
BRITANNIA WARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
AND
Fine and Common Glassware,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
We make a specialty of
TABLE CUTLERY
OF ALL GRADES.
Call or send for a Catalogue.
OLD CHINA HOUSE,
100 Wood St.,
Geo. H. Garber & Co.

POTATOES—200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street

LATEST SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

NEW WINTER
DRESS GOODS
Opened this week at very attractive prices.
At 35c, new Real Brown Melton Suitings well worth 40c.
At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, New Dark Winter Dress Goods, much under value.
At 25c, New Alpacas, desirable colors.
At 25c, Great variety New Dark Dress Goods.
Most Remarkable Bargains Offered in
BLACK CASHMERES.
All qualities from 50c to $2.50 a yard. Unsurpassed in any city in the Union for good value.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
Most decided bargains at 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c and 87½c, all the prices for the different qualities being fully one-fourth under actual value.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
At Exceedingly Low Prices.
Good Black Silks at $1, $1.25 and $1.37½.
Extra quality Black Silks at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Equal good bargains in best Black Silks up to $3.50.
New Colored and Striped Silks.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
All desirable materials and qualities.
New colors in Cashmeres, Merinos, &c.
Camel's Hair, Thibet and Suiting Cloths.
New style Plaids in great variety.
New Silk Mixed and Fine Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods of every description.
New Dress Goods,
OPENED EVERY DAY.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Send your name and Postoffi

New Assortment Just Opened
Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques,
Latest styles and made in the best manner, and offered at uniform low prices.
Ladies' and Children's Furs,
Elegant Silk Cloaks, Fur Lined.
Real Seal Skin Sacques, much under usual prices; some very elegant garments.
Ladies' Ready-Made Suits,
DRESSES, OVERSKIRTS.
Latest Winter styles, all desirable materials and usually low prices.
New Woolen Shawls, great variety.
New Paisley and Fine Shawls.
Mourning Shawls, complete assortment.
Winter Wear,
For Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants.
Merino Undergarments, all sizes.
Cloth, Felt and Quilted Skirts.
Sairting Morzens, all desirable colors.
Our large and increasing sales of Ladies, Children, Men and Boys'
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Has necessitated large additions of new goods which are now on sale, at such low prices as will guarantee rapid sale.
Special bargains offered in
Waterproof Cloths,
All colors; also, Plaid and Striped.
Nos. 165, 167 an
ce address for our November

AN IMMENSE STOCK
And best bargains offered in
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS
Of every description and qualities.
Best Barred Country Flannels.
White and Plain Colored Country Flannels.
Red Shaker, Twilled and Country Flannels.
Fine White and Colored Flannels, all qualities.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

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Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1875. }

The situation in financial circles does not materially change from day to day, and but little remains to be reported to-day. There was more activity yesterday, in actual business, than on the preceding day, but we have only the same general feeling that we have had for weeks past. It shows a confident, hopeful feeling. Real estate, the basis of values, continues depressed among us. Unlike New York, we do not, here, have bull movements in real estate, and matters rise or fall with a regular market. Our auction ventures have passed away, and it need not be disguised that real estate is dull among us.

Says the Chicago *Tribune:* "Discussions have been active, not to say angry, during the week among bankers and business men over the proposed advance of 10 per cent on freights to the seaboard as soon as navigation closes. The extortion is the more aggravating as there is likely to be a large foreign demand for Western farm products, owing to the short crop in Russia. Should this and the Black Sea ports fail to yield their usual supply of cereals to Great Britain and other needy European countries, they would undoubtedly make up the deficiency from American sources. With these bright prospects just opening to the farming interests of the West, it transpires that the managers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway have agreed to pool its earnings with the New York roads, and thus to raise prices to a high figure, which, if it does not lay an embargo on shipments, will turn into the pockets of Vanderbilt and the other Wall street swindlers all the money which would otherwise and rightfully accrue to the Western farmer. Why a railway built exclusively by the city of Baltimore and a very few of her local capitalists should be run mainly for the benefit of New York is a matter which the people of Baltimore and the Legislature of Maryland will doubtless make vigorous efforts to find out. The West will watch the progress of that inquiry with an absorbing personal concern, and certainly Baltimore has a life and death interest in the result."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	120¾
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122¾	10-40's	115¾
" 1864	115¾	6's, 1881, special	115¾
" 1865	115¾	New 5 per cents	115¾
1865 new	115¾	10-40's—coupons	116¾
6-20's 1867	119¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	17½	Union Pacific	68¾
" Preferred	31	Toledo & Wabash	32
O. C. & I. C.	5¾	Harlem	132¾
Pa. Prof	33½	Adams Express	101½
Do. Prof	57	Wells, Fargo & Co.	93
Michigan Southern	62	U. S. Express	45
Central	85¾	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	78¾
North Western Com	38½	Quicksilver	17¾
Do. Pref	52	Fort Wayne	97¾
Rock Island	104¼	Hannibal & St. Jo.	17
Olevs., & Pitts	90½	Panama	134½
Pacific Mail	38½	Iron Mountain	74¾
Western Union Tel.	76¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

N. Y. Central	104¾	Cen. Trans (S)	46¾
Reading (S)	55½	Empire Do. (A)	52¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	132¾	A. V. R. R. Y. 7-30s (S)	92¾
Pa. Central	91¾	C. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	74¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	62½		

NEW YORK, November 9, 1875.

The money market was easy at 3@5½ per cent. on call; prime mercantile paper 5½@7. The customs receipts were $379,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $274,000. The clearings were $49,000,000. Sterling was weak at 481@486½. Gold declined from 114½ to 114¼, advanced to 115, reacted to 114¾, and finally closed at 114¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1 and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat and at 2 per cent. peranmum, and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. The rise in gold was based on some cable telegrams afloat on the street to the effect that the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria had agreed upon an ultimatum in regard to the Eastern question.

Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strotig in late afternoon dealings. Chicago Northwestern consolidated 7's coupon gold bonds advanced to 87½, Michigan Central 7s to 101½, and Union Pacific sinking funds to 87½. Union Pacific first brought 103¾, Rock Island 7s 109¾, and do 6s 100. State securities were quiet. Stocks in early dealings were dull, but in the main strong. During the last hour the market was firm and higher, with the greatest activity in western shares. The improvement from the lowest point of the day ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Michigan Central rose from 64¾ to 66½, Northwest from 38½ to 38¾, St. Paul from 35½ to 35¾, Hannibal & St. Joseph from 20 to 22, preferred from 23 to 23½, Lake Shore from 61¾ to 62¾, Erie from 17¾ to 17¾, Ohios from 16¾ to 17, Pacific Mail from 38¾ to 38¼, Western Union from 76¾ to 76¾, and Union Pacific from 65½ to 66¼. The closing quotations in many instances were the highest of the day.

A heavy business is reported outside of the Stock Board in privileges on Northwest common stock. A privilege to put stock at any time within thirty days at 38 per cent., is said to have been given by the bull combination for the consideration of 1 per cent. The report is again current of a movement for the bull account in Ohio and Mississippi stock, in connection (an old story probably revived) with the Baltimore and Ohio party to Baltimore.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 117,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 7,000 Northwestern common, 3,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 45,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Erie, 3,000 Ohio, 2,500 Union Pacific and 10,000 Missouri Pacific]

Government securities.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122; 5-20s of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 115½; do new, 118½; 5-20s of '67, 120¾; do of '68, 120¾; new 5s, 113½; 10-40s, 115½; coupons, 116¼; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46½; do new, 45; Virginia, new, 37; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76½; Pacific Mail, 38½; Adams Express, 101½; Wells Fargo Express, 78½; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 45; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 17½; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 132½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 66½; Union Pacific, 66; Lake Shore, 62; Illinois Central, 91½; Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwest common, 38½; do preferred, 52; New Jersey Central, 104; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 64½; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 95; do preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 54; Burlington & Quincy, 12; Hannibal & St. Joe, 20½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 106½.

LONDON, November 9—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £90,000.

The rate for money on the Stock Exchange was 2½ per cent. Consols: money, 94 1-16; account 94 3-16; 5-20s of '65, 103½; do of '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 93; Erie, 15; Erie preferred, 31.

PARIS, November 9.—Rentes 65f 60c.

FRANKFORT, November 9.—U. S. new 5s, 98¾.

Receipts of Blooms, Orc, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CAICAGO RAILROAD.

W. J. Hammond & l.	1	Zug & Co m	1
Rimick & Co. m..	12	J. Moorhead m.	1
Total			15

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Phillips N. & Co m.	1	Thompson s w, m..	8
Lucy Fur. o	6	Keystone B, Co l ..	4
S. E. & Co o	2		
Total			21

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Fur. o	2	Graff, B. & Co. o	2
Pgh. F. & I Co. o	2	Williams & Co. m	2
Zug & Co. o	2	S. B. & Co o	2
Shoenberger & Co. o	2	Zug & Co m	5
Jones & L. c	2	Dilworth & Co o.	1
McCoaway & Co m.	1	W. Clark & Co m	2
Moorhead & Co m..	1		
Total			26

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, November 9, 1875. }

The general merchandise markets present but little that is new or important. Both Flour and Grain are reported dull and easy, but unchanged. We advance our quotations slightly on Sides and Shoulders, and reduce Sugar-cured Hams slightly. Sugars are offish, while Coffee, although importers are endeavoring to keep it up, are very dull, with a drooping tendency. In country produce, including Butter and Eggs, there is a very fair consumptive demand, but no quotable change in prices.

APPLES—The market is reported more active, and the feeling is a little better, although prices did not improve; quotable, in a jobbing way, at $3a4 per bbl for fair to choice.

BEANS—Very dull and drooping. Quoted at $1,65a1,70 per bushel to the trade, and 10a12c additional in a small way.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for strictly prime, but all other grades are rather dull, with an oversupply—prime to choice rolls, 26a28 cts.; creamery, 30a32; solid packed, 15a20 cents. The most of that coming forward is common in point of quality.

CHEESE—The market continues easy, and the demand has fallen off somewhat, but prices are still maintained; prime Ohio Factory, 13¾a14c for August, and 14a14½c for September make. New York Goshen, 15 cents.

CIDER—Is quoted at 18a20c per gallon, n o charge for packages

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per bbl.

EGGS—The market for fresh, guaranteed as such, is steady at 27a28 cents. Pickled, 23 a25c.

FLOUR—Is still reported quiet and unchanged. Old red winter wheat, $7,00 $7,25; new ditto, $6,50a6,75; old spring wheat, $7a7,25; new ditto, $6,50a7. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,50. Buckwheat, 2½a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair, about all that can be expected; our merchants are getting in a good many orders, but they are mostly small. Sugars are easy, and Coffees are dull. There is a very fair and increasing demand for prime new crop New Orleans Molasses.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard A	10½
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@10¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@ 9¾

COFFEES.

Rio Good	22	Roasted loose	29¾
Rio Prime	25	Java, bpkgs	27
Rio Fancy	26	Java, loose	28¾
Rio, bpkgs	30		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@7¾	Louisiana, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	46@70
Demarara	50@55	New Crop	75@78

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Refinery	50	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	70@75

GRAIN—Trade in grain circles continues dull, and while there have been no notable changes in prices since the date of our last report, the tendency is still downward. Wheat is quoted at $1,25a1,35 per bushel for common to choice new red and $1,40 for ditto new white; old red, $1,40a1,45. The Oats market continues dull, but unchanged; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 38a40c; ditto white, 41a42c. Shelled is dull and lower; 63a65c on track, for mixed to prime yellow; ear, 60a67c. New Ear, 45a50c, according to condition and quality. Rye quiet and nominal at 80a85c. Barley is still quoted at $1a1,25, according to quality, and very dull.

HAY—Baled, with no change by the car load, $12a14 for prairie and $16a18 for timothy. Market is firmer in consequence of a falling off of receipts.

ONIONS—Still; $1,75a2 per barrel.

NUTS—Chestnuts very dull; $3,50a3,75 per bushel. Walnuts dull; 50c. Shellbarks, $1,75a2.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 30a60c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12c per lb.; ditto Turkeys, 16a17c.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, as there are more offering than are wanted, but prices have undergone no change. Peerless and Early Rose on track, 30a35c; Peach Blows, 37a40c.

PROVISIONS—The general position of the market is favorable to sellers, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations on Shoulders and Sides, while Hams are lower. A Chicago exchange, of Monday, says: Notwithstanding all the grumbling to the contrary, the packing of the season to date (the first week) is larger than during the same time in any previous year except 1873. The number is 62,112, against 30,588 in 1874, 44,170 in 1873, 21,300 in 1871. Stocks of pork and lard Saturday in this city are reported as 2,500 bbls. pork and 5,580 tierces lard. This includes old and new, the lard in refiners' hands being added.

Hams—Extra S. C.	12½	Lard, Prime Leaf in	
Hams, 10 lb. av.	13½	tierces, per lb	11¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11½	Do. half tierces	11¾
Plain Bacon, S. C.	12½	Lard, Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. S.		mer use, in tierces	—
gar Cured, old	11½	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C.		Do. in kegs	13¾
per doz	1,25	Do. in 5 gallon	—
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	10¾
Rib Sides	12½	Do. 10 lb do	10¾
Short Rib do	12	Do. 5 lb do	11¾
Clear Sides	13½	Do. 5 lb do	12¾
Rose Pork, per bbl	17,50	Carbon Oil	17¾
Miner's Land Oil	20	Carbon Oil	—
Lard Oil	1,10	Cheese	—

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75a2,80 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, November 9, 1875. }

We have to report a continued dull market; not only is the demand limited but prices are weak and drooping. Crude was quoted at $1,52 1-2a1,50 for immediate shipment, the lowest notch touched for some time. There is nothing in the general position of the market to warrant the decline, as the production is scarcely holding its own, while stock is gradually but steadily being reduced. Refined firm, with some inquiry, but no improvement in prices. Philadelphia delivery, 12¾c, but on cash here at 9¾a10c, a decline of ¼ of a cent within the past few days.

Oil Barrels dull and lower; countries, $1,20a1,25; city make, $1,30a1,35.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	2,495

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The first week of the tobacco year opens with the same number of warehouses which have been in operation prior to last July, the old "Exchange" reappearing under the name of the Falls City Warehouse. The sales for the week, month and year are the same.

Receipts have been insignificant, and with an improved home and foreign demand, the market has manifested a healthier feeling, and prices have improved. Indeed the week's trade has developed more decided indications of strength than have been noticeable since the first reaction occurred last spring. The change in the unfortunate absence, of ten days ago, and the further rise during the week has been gradual, and without symptoms of speculative feeling, as indeed, the whole tenor of the market has been derived from the legitimate demands of trade. Prices are 50 cents higher on sound lugs, 75a\$1 higher on common and medium leaf, and $1a1,50 higher on good leaf than ten or twelve days ago. The largest buyers have been domestic and Canadian manufacturers, but foreign buyers have also controlled a fair proportion of the business. Frosted or otherwise damaged lugs have developed no material change, though exhibiting a firm feeling.—*Courier.*

Highwines.

[From F. O. Boyd & Co.'s Circular, New York, Nov. 6.]—Our Highwine market during the week closing to-day has been fairly active and firm, opening on the 1st with sales of 300 barrels at $1,17½ per gallon, and closing firm at $1,17. There has been an increased demand, and with light receipts the stock in store has been considerably reduced and is now not over 600 barrels. Considering the present price of corn in the west the price of highwines has been well sustained in this market, and with the present light receipts we do not look for much decline. Alcohol, tax paid, has been in good demand, and sells at $2,21a 2,22 per gallon. Alcohol for export remains nominal at 47a50c per gallon. No sales. Receipts for the week 1,600 barrels; sales 1,750 barrels.

Chicago Lumber market.

Only two cargoes arrived at the sale docks on Saturday, and they were sold soon after arrival—medium inch at an advance of 50c per 1,000 feet. The market is very firm, there being a good demand for lumber, both from local dealers and country merchant, especially those located along the line of the canal, who are anxious to increase their stock before navigation closes, as afterwards the shipments will be made by rail at higher freights. Piece stuff was quoted firm at $8,50, and shingles at $2,30a2,65. A moderately large fleet is expected in this week.

Chicago Seed Market.

Light trading was the order of the day in this market, though there was quite a strong feeling prevalent, and former prices were maintained. The offerings of timothy were moderate, but they consisted mainly of the poorer grades, for which sales were slow. Quotations range at $1,85a2,25 for common to good, and $2,30a2,35 for prime. Clover was inactive and nominal at $5,85a 6,25, according to quality. Sales of flax were made at $1,27 1-2a1,30 for seed. Hungarian and millet nominal at 45a60 for common to prime.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The trade movement was sluggish in nearly all departments. Cotton goods moved slowly, but were fairly steady in price. Plaid prints and robes are in request for moderate lots, but chocolates and fancies were dull. Ginghams were less active. Beavers and overcoating were in moderate demand and sold readily. Flannels and blankets were lightly dealt in.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, November 9.—Spirits turpentine dull at 36½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 9, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat demand active and prices advanced; No 1 Chicago spring $1,11; No 2 do $1,08¾ spot, seller November or December; No 3 92¼a92½c; rejected 80c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 52½c bid spot; 51½c bid seller November; 47¾c seller year; rejected 51c. Oats dull; No 2 31a31½c spot; 30¾a31c seller November. Barley firm; 88a88½c spot; 86 3-4a86½c seller November. Rye firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady for options, cash lower; $20,25 spot; $19,50 seller November; $19,17½a19,20 seller April. Lard quiet and firm; $12,30a12,35 spot; $12,20a12,25 seller November. Bulk meats: dull and nominal; 8¾@8¾c; 11¾a11¾c; 12c. Whisky—Steady and in moderate demand at $1,12.

On call board wheat was firm at $1,07¾a 1,08¾ December. Corn firmer at 51 3-4c November. Oats unchanged. Pork easy at $19,10 seller all the year. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Flour: receipts of 16,000 bbls; more dying and market more steady; superfine western and State $5a5,25; common to good $5,30a5,65; good to choice $5,70; white wheat extra $6,15a8,15; extra Ohio $5,40a7,50; St. Louis $5,60a9,00. Rye flour steady at $4,25a5,50. Corn meal more active at $3,30a3,80. Wheat in better request; receipts 274,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1,26; rejected $1,04a 1,08; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,28; No. 3 $1,14; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,30a1,32. Rye firmer; western 85a88c. Barley steady; Canada West $1,12. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts 32,000 bushels; western mixed steam 75a76c; do sail 76½c. Oats steady; receipts 35,000 bushels; western mixed and State 41 a54c. Hay firm at 70c. Hops firm; eastern and western 10a15c. Coffee steady at 19½a21¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾a8¾c; prime 8¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans new 75a78c. Petroleum more steady; crude 6¾a6¾c; refined 13¼a13½c. Rosin steady at $1,95. Turpentine steady at 41c. Eggs steady at 28½a30c. Pork lower at $22,75. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; western long clear 12¾c. Lard lower; prime steam 12¾a13. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet at 6a12½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,17.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Petroleum nominal; refined 12¾a13c; crude 10¾a10¾c. Clover seed in limited demand; $9a10. Flour: choice in demand; extra $4,75a5,25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $6,50a6,75; high grades $7,7a8,75. Wheat quiet, weak; red Pennsylvania $1,34a1,38; amber $1,45; white $1,47. Corn scarce, yellow 75a76c; mixed, 74c. Oats dull; white 46a48c; mixed 39a41c. Whisky steady; western $1,16. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 34a35c; firsts 30a32c; western extras 30 a32c; firsts 27a29c; rolls 26a29c; fine 25a26c. Cheese quiet; western firm at 12¾a13c. Eggs steady; western fresh 32a34c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red Pennsylvania $1,38a1,40. Corn quiet; western mixed 70¾c. Oats quiet; white western 43c; western mixed 41a43c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions active. Pork $23,50. Bulk shoulders 9¾c; cheek meats 13c. Bacon—shoulders 10¾a11c; clear rib 14a14¼c; hams 15¾a16c. Lard—refined 14¾a15c. Petroleum steady; crude 6¾c; refined 13a 13¼c. Whisky firmer at $1,16a1,16½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,15a1,30. Corn quiet; old 38a40c; new 40a45c. Oats dull at 28a30c. Barley firm and unchanged, in condition and firm at 78a80c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet; steam $12,50; kettle 13a13¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 8¾, 8¾, 11¾, 11¾, 12, 12¾c, all loose, partly cured. Bacon nominal. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1,10.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 9.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red held at $1,20; No. 3 do, $1; rejected corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 66c; low mixed 65c in cars on track 62a63c. Oats steady and local demand fair; No. 1 State 40c; No. 2 do, 38c; white 41c. Rye dull and nominal. Petroleum firm and steady; good inquiry; s. w. in car lots 10 1-2c; Ohio State test 11¾c; in a small way 1a5c higher.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 9.—Flour quiet; Wheat steady; No 1 white Wabash $1,24½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26; No. 2 $1,15; extra do $1,37; amber Michigan $1,16¾; seller November $1,19; No. 2 red $1,18¾; seller November $1,19; No. 3 red seller November 59¾c. Oats firmer; No. 2 spot 35c; seller November 34¾c; Michigan 34½c; rejected 30c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,18; hard $1,26 3-4. No. 2 $1,09 1-2. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 35½a 36c. Oats scarce and higher. Rye quiet. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring seller November $1,07; seller December $1,03¾. Rye quiet and firmer; No. 1 70c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour: little doing. Wheat dull and lower at $1,50a1,57. Corn firm at 47a48c. Oats quiet at 29a33c. Barley dull: choice Minnesota $1,12a1,20. Rye steady at 67½a68c. Pork lower at $22,75. Lard offered at 12½c. Bulk meats and bacon: a small jobbing business. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 1,12 1-2

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL November 9.—Cotton steady; middling upland 6 15-16d; Orleans 7 1-4d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 4,500. Breadstuffs dull except corn, which is firmer at 31 1-2a31 3-4s. Wheat: receipts for three days 16,000 qrs., including 9,000 American; red western spring 9s 3da9s 9d. Beef 57 1-2s. Lard 65s 3-4d.

NASHVILLE, November 9.—Cotton quiet at 11¾a12c. Flour quiet at $5a7. Wheat dull at $1a1,35. Corn quiet at 40c. Oats quiet at 45a50c. Lard 14½c. No bulk meats in market. Bacon: shoulders 10c; no sides. Sugar cured hams 15½c, all packed. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,15.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 9.—Flour in moderate demand; western superfine $3,00a3,35; common extra $3,50a4,00; winter wheat ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,50a7,50; Illinois $6,75a8,50; St. Louis $7,00a9,00. Rye Minnesota $8,50a9,50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 79a81c. Oats; mixed and white 46a48c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, November 9.—Wheat inactive; holders firm; No. 1 Milwaukee about $1,31. Corn scarce and wanted; sales 15,000 No. 2 mixed western at 64c on arrive. Oats offered; for No. 2 Chicago no bids. Rye inactive. Barley quiet. Freigh afirm; wheat 11c; corn 8a9½c; oats 6c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm; 52½a63c. Oats quiet at 33a42c. Rye dull at 75c. Bulk meats 9, 9¼, 11¾, 12, 12¼c, all loose. Bacon 10, 14¾a15c. Lard Half, c. Whisky steady and in modarate demand at $1,10.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 9.—Flour; demand fair. Wheat active; extra $1,33½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,27; amber $1,19. Corn dull, No. 2 $1,65. Oats quiet; white $1,40; mixed $1,37.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Molasses, higher grades firmer; prime to choice 57a60c. Corn dull and lower at 75a80c. Hams: choice sugar cured scarce and firm; old 17c; new 17 1-2. Others unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 9.—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. St. Corn: new 35a40c; old 53c; shelled 53a55c. Rye 55a65c. Oats: 25a38c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—Cotton quiet; 12¾a12¾c. Flour nominal; $5a8. Corn quiet; 65c. Oats dull and nominal. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon: market bare.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 9.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,35; No. 1 white Michigan $1.38. Corn quiet at 70a71c. Barley steady; No. 2 Canada $1,00; No. 2 Bay $1,08.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, November 9.—Cattle: Receipts 1,122 head, total for the week 6,900; market active; prices for all grades good; shipping cattle ¼@ strong advance on last week's quotations, and a shade off on common stock; quality fair to good; about all good cattle disposed of; supply hardly equal to the demand. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 10,400; market fairly active with a good supply; quality fair; prices for western sheep ¼@¾c off from last week's quotations; demand good and the supply light. Hogs: receipts 2,000; total for the week 17,200; market active for Yorkers and light hogs; dull and slow for heavy Yorkers at $7,00@7,70; heavy $7,75@8,00.

WATERTOWN, November 9.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,953; supply of northern cattle larger than last week, with decrease in receipts from the West; demand only fair; sales 200; choice $10,25; extra $9a9,50; first quality $7,50a8,50; second $6a7; third $5a $5,75. Sheep and lambs—receipts 1,025; last week's prices for old sheep not sustained by a fall off fully ¼, but prime lots lambs wanted; sales sheep in lots at $2a2,50 each; extra $2,75a4,87½; spring lambs 5a 6½c per lb.

CHICAGO, November 9.—Cattle: receipts 2,500; firm but quiet, and prices generally unchanged; stockers $3a3,75; common to choice shipping $3,75a6; extra $6,25a6,50; shipments 740 head. Hogs: receipts 32,000 head; fairly active, weak and 15a20c lower, with a downward tendency at the close; trading mostly at $7,20a7,30; common to very fair packing $7a7,25; good to choice heavy $7,30a7,45; light $7,15a7,35; Philadelphias $7,25, shipments 4,000. Sheep: receipts 1,800 head; good demand and firm.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Hogs steady; common $7a7,20; fair to good packing $7,25a7,45; butchers $7,50a7,65.

ST. LOUIS, November 9.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $6,65a7,10; packing $7a7,25; butchers $7a7,25. Cattle firm; good to choice native $5,25a6,25; medium to fair $3,50a4,50; good to choice Texan $3,50a 4,12½.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Cotton dull and easy at 13 9-16a13 11-16c; futures closed dull; November 13 3-32a13 1-8c; January 13 3-16a13 7-32c; February 13 5-16a13 11-32c; March 13 1-2c; April 13 11-16c; May 13 7-8c; June 14 1-16a14 3-32c; July 14 3-16a14 1-4c; August 14 11-32a14 13-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Cotton: demand good; sales 8,350; supply ample; prices irregular and easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾a11¾c; low middlings to strict low middlings 12a12¾c; middlings to strict middlings 12¾a13c; good middlings to middling fair 13¾a13¾c; receipts, net 6,512, gross 8,782; exports to the continent 1,948; stock 131,900.

SAVANNAH, November 9.—Cotton: middlings 12¾c; sales 1,855 bales.

CHARLESTON, November 9. — Cotton steady; middlings 12¾a12¾c; net receipts, 2,790 bales; shipments to the continent 709; sales 1,500.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.—Wool: in improved demand and prices steady. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 45a50c; X 45a46c; medium 50a 52c; coarse 40a49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 41a43c; medium 49a50c; coarse 40a46c; combing washed 58a 62c; combing unwashed 42¾c; fine unwashed 30a31c; coarse and medium 34a37c; tub washed 35a35c; extra and merino pulled 38a42c; No. 1 and super pulled 37a41c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—50 pkgs lard, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 125 do, 25 bbls hams, R. Owens & Co; 10 tres lard, W. B. Hays & Son; 100 cases do, E. H. Myers & Co; 1 car cabbage, J. S. Hinchman; 4 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do J. A. Finney & Co; 38 pkgs beer, W. Buckeison; 10 bbls whisky, J. S. Finch; 100 do beans, Voigt M. & Co; 17 sks do peaches, 10 do plums, J. H. Lippincott; 10 bbls spirits, J. Affelder; 1 car potatoes, T. K. Smith; 1 do, Union Depot Hotel; 8 do, P. Godell; 2 do, A. Bricker & Son; 1 do apples, A. S. Sharp; 1 do, Voigt M. & Co; 1 do, Head C. & Co; 1 do, P. Duff & Son; 1 do, Aiken W. & P.; 2 do cider, H. W. Buffum & Co; 73 sks onions, 8 bags beans, 10 bxs cheese, Houck Mod & Co; 10 bbls whisky, J. S. Finch; 100 do beans, Voigt M. & Co; 7 do potatoes, 1 do flour, J. Hinkle; 10 bbls, 73 sks flour, McIntyre & B; 29 sks rags, J. Harrison; 74 do, J. Benedict; 71 bxs cheese, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 235 bxs cheese, Brodden & P; 24 sks potatoes, G. L. Peabody; 2 bxs butter, F. Hinchman; 30 do cheese, Head C. & Co; 2 do butter, J. A. Renshaw; 50 sks bw flour, Laing & McK; 2 cars potatoes, N. B. Moore; 2 do, E. Fox & Co; 61 bbls onions, 32 do cider, R. F. Weddell; 115 do apples, P. Duff & Son; 151 do, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 car do and potatoes, F. Semple.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car Dilworth, J. S. McCloskey; 1 do, Dunbar & Co; 1 do, H. S. Coulter; 1 do, S. G. Cushman; 1 do, J. H. Dermett; 140 bbls apples, W. J. Steel & Co; 165 do, McBane & A.; 2 cars apples, Vangorder & S.; 2 cars apples, Voigt M. & Co; 10 bdls ware, H. Hammer; 6 bbls cullets, A. & D. H. Chamber; lot furniture, H. Barger; 16 bbls cullets, Stewart, E. & Co; 3 cases candy, P. S. Flaccus; 20 bbls cabbage, Heinz & N.; 1 bbl ware, W. Miller; 25 bbls flour, Voigt & McG; 10 do, W. Haslege; 600 oil bbls, B. D. Moore; 26 bbls beans, J. H. Loh & Co; 8 do, P. Duff & S.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. COMPANY.—2 bxs d goods, Mc Candless, J. & Co; 6 bdls spokes, T. H. Lang; 40 pkgs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, J. H. Loh & Co; 50 ten tub barrels, H. H. Clifford & Co; 2 cars hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 3 b potatoes, A. McGinnis; 7 sks flour, F. Schields; 10 bbls flour Seibert & Co; 10 sks rags, J. Marsland; 5 bbls c oil, R. P. Sellers & Co; 40 bdls hoops, Lang & Co; 40 do, Lang & Co; 1 car staves, J. P. Wood; 1 do hay, S B Floyd & Co; 2 bbls glycerine, Schmidt & N; 2 cases do, John McCullough; 1 do, Thos. R. Bulk shoulders 9¾; reels 9¾c; sugar 13c. Bacon—shoulders 10¾a11c; clear rib 14a14¼c; hams 15¾a16c. Lard—refined 14¾a15c. Petroleum steady; crude 6¾c; refined 13a 13¼c. Whisky firmer at $1,16a1,16½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,15a1,30. Corn quiet; old 38a40c; new 40a45c. Oats dull at 28a30c. Barley firm and unchanged, in condition and firm at 78a80c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet; steam $12,50; kettle 13a13¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 8¾, 8¾, 11¾, 11¾, 12, 12¼c, all loose, partly cured. Bacon nominal. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1,10.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 9.—Wheat qui

HOME NEWS.

Inquests.

Coroner McCallin held two inquests last evening—one on the death of the carpenter, Manz, at Six Mile Ferry, on Monday evening, and the other on the killing of Christopher Lutz, at Bomp's Station, last week. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in each case.

Register's Notice.

Parties interested in the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, filed before Register Gray, to be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, December 6th, will find them on the fourth page of to-day's paper.

Larcenists Arrested.

Wm Lee, a colored man, was arrested by officer Swift about eight o'clock last evening for stealing several sets of furs from McMaster's store, on Market street. Jacob Steiner was also taken into custody a few hours later for the larceny of a web of cloth from the store of James McAnally, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street.

Wm. Jordan, of Lawrenceville, was found about two o'clock this morning in the residence of Lige Hall, on Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. He had no business there, having doubtless wandered in while intoxicated, as he said he was hunting for a beer hall, and was taken to the Central Station.

October Balance Sheet.

County Controller Warner has made up his balance sheet for Obtober, by which it appears that the following offices report receipts over expenditures to be:

Sheriff's office	$1,995 89
Prothonotary's office	943 75
Recorder's office	240 69
Clerk of Courts	11 57
Total	$3,251 30

LOSSES.

Coroner's office	$76 66
Register's office	31 34
District Attorney's office	66 33
	302 33
Total gain to county	$2,949 97

Allegheny County Literary Association.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Literary Association will be held at Library Hall on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the 17th inst. After the business of the organization is attended to in the afternoon, a public entertainment will be given in the evening. The programme will include literary performances, participated in by representatives of the different societies of which the association is comprised, and of good music furnished by the choir of Christ M. E. Church. Considerable interest will doubtless be attached to the literary performances on account of the contests. An admission of twenty-five cents to defray the expenses will be charged. Tickets may be had at the door or from the Societies belonging to the Association.

ANOTHER.

A Man Killed by the Cars Near Sewickley.

A man named Michael O'Neil, a repairman on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, was killed near Sewickley last evening about seven o'clock, by the fast line east. His body was brought to Allegheny and left at the undertaking establishment of Eichey & Smith, on Ohio street. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

A QUESTION OF WAGES.

Objections to a Reduction—A Strike Inaugurated.

It is reported that there has been a general reduction in the wages paid to workmen at the American Iron Works, and that almost all are taken in good grace by the men. The strikers for the blacksmiths have been reduced from $1.60 to $1.40 per day, and the laborers from $1.25 to $1.12. In the mill in the shops, it is said, have struck against the reduction, and are demanding that their pay, which they claim is small enough, be not reduced.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee Last Night.

A meeting of the Allegheny Finance Committee was held last night in the office of Treasurer Macferron. Mr. A. D. Smith presided. About an hour was spent in an examination of the accounts of the various ward collectors of taxes, concerning which nothing of importance was done except that extensions were granted in three or four instances. The sum of $128.73 was ordered to be paid James Hastings, contractor for the grading and paving of Ninth street, in the Sixth ward. It seems that Mr. Hastings extended the improvement over the private property of Mr. Darlington, who refused to pay his share of the assessment on the ground that the street had not been previously opened through his property. An opinion in relation to the matter was read from City Solicitor Bodkin, who decided Mr. Darlington's point well taken, and that the city would be obliged to foot the bill. Controller Brown reported the balance in the appropriations to be $102,867.63. Treasurer Macferron's pay roll, amounting to $150, was ordered to be paid, also a number of bills, after which the committee adjourned.

During the meeting Controller Brown submitted a statement showing the amount due from city officers to be $466.88, and from collectors of delinquent taxes $40,529.69, making a total of $40,996.57.

A LUCRATIVE LOTTERY.

A Young Man Short of Money Raises the Wind.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Mendel appeared before Alderman O'Donnell to make complaint against her son Adam for the larceny of a sewing machine. According to Mrs. Mardel's statement her son was out of cash, and in order to remedy that deficiency conceived the brilliant idea of getting up a raffle, the article to be raffled being his mother's sewing machine. To carry out this idea Adam went around to the saloons on Smithfield street, Liberty street and Penn avenue, and succeeded in selling a number of tickets.

After this was done it was necessary to secure the machine ere the day appointed for the raffle. He accordingly took the driver of an express wagon into his confidence, and the two drove up to the residence of the mother. The mother was pleased to see her son, and readily agreed to go out and buy some beer for him and his friends, the son furnishing the money. She returned just in time to see the son and his friend drive off with the sewing machine in the wagon. Mrs. Mendel has not been able to ascertain yet where the machine was taken to.

But this wasn't the end of Adam's game. On Monday he went around to every saloon keeper who had bought a ticket, informed each one that his ticket had drawn the prize, and levied a dollar or two for the expenses of bringing the machine to it. So computed owner. This plan worked so successfully that Adam got enough money to get out of the way of the wrath of the law and his victims, and still remains away.

D. M. JENKINS ENDORSED.

A Well-Merited Award—The Exposition Judges Give a Special Verdict in Favor of Garden Grown Tea.

The many thousands who have visited the Exposition will long retain a pleasing recollection of the Chinese Pagoda, constructed by Mr. D. M. Jenkins, of No. 20 Fifth avenue, which added so much to the beauty and adornment of that place of wonders. So much of attraction does it possess, and so much of admiration does it command, that many, after having made a tour of the whole building, return again to gaze upon this beautiful specimen of handiwork; and very many have made a second and third visit to the Exposition for the express purpose of obtaining another view of this wonderful structure. All will remember the crowds that gathered about the Pagoda, for here was exhibited and imbibed that fragrant and most delicious of all beverages, Garden Grown Tea. All, without exception, voted this tea to be of unsurpassed flavor and of superior quality. Mr. Jenkins could not be a competitor in this choice and excellent variety of tea, because he is the only party in the city who imports it, and, of course, in the being their agent of this kind, could not be placed in competition, but only on exhibition. But the judges of of this class being convinced beyond a doubt its great superiority, gave Mr. Jenkins the following very flattering letter. Hear what they say:

D. M. Jenkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GARDEN GROWN TEA.—The jurors are of the opinion that it should have been offered for competition instead of exhibition, as they, with the many thousands of visitors who have sipped the harmless but nutritious beverage furnished by Mr. Jenkins' courteous lady attendants, assisted by Mr. Joe Chen Yoe, a native Celestial, who did the honors in a very pleasant and dignified manner, evincing quickness and readiness in comprehending the English language.

The most imposing feature of the Exposition is the Chinese Pagoda, erected in a very central position in the Machinery Hall, at a cost of $400 to $500, and neatly carpeted and furnished with camp stools. It towers up in pyramidal form about fifty feet. All of the high colors of the Celestials are brought to bear, and blend together in harmony. The American feels for the time that he has been suddenly transferred to the Celestial Empire, as the surroundings are of an Oriental character. The sweet fragrance of the Garden Grown Tea arises as it is quickly made (the gas stove furnishing the hot water); the many visitors who leave not only sipped the delicious beverage, but enjoyed a rest in the Pagoda, will carry away pleasant recollections inspired by the surroundings and influence of the Garden Grown Tea.

The jurors, unanimously are of the opinion that Mr. D. M. Jenkins has contributed his full share in making this first Tradesmen's Industrial Institute a grand success.

W. M. GORMLEY,
WM. CULP,
Jurors.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market Ask your grocer for them.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Second Day of the Fifth Week—The Attendance Not Yet Up to the Standard—A Large Turn-out Expected To-day—A Few Additional Premiums—Notes of Successful Exhibitors.

There was some im provement in the attendance at the Exposition yesterday, but there was plenty of room in the big building for more. The reduction in price has not as yet had the effect of increasing the attendance, but better things are anticipated for the remainder of the week.

FLOWER DAY.

To-day has been set apart for the last floral exhibition, and there will be a very grand display. Several florists have entered, and the flowers will be arranged in Press Headquarters. The designs will not be marked, and no one will know who exhibits them until the Judges have made their award. A display worthy of Fairy Land will doubtless be made.

A SHOOTING.

Yesterday morning Charley Robinson, Robert Jenkins and Charley Collins, colored boys, employed in the dining room, were handling an old brass Derringer after breakfast hours, when by some mischance, it was discharged in Jenkins' hand, the ball striking Collins' forehead and glancing off Jenkins was pretty badly stunned, but the only sign of injury was the broken skin where the ball had struck. Dr. Willard attended him.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT MODELS.

This afternoon, at two o'clock, trial will be made by the committee of the plans for the improvement of the Ohio river. Capt. J. H. Smith has been added to it, constituting a committee of six men, instead of five. The apparatus will be run by a volume of water, giving the observer a correct idea of the manner in which the original will be worked.

THE WEDDING.

Matters were satisfactorily arranged yesterday in reference to the McBride-Pierce wedding. The interesting hymeneal ceremony will take place on Saturday evening at half-past nine o'clock. The bridal veil and wreath will be made by Miss Sallie W. Lyon, milliner of Fifth avenue. The whole affair will be gotten up in *recherché* style, and it will be a memorable feature of the great Exposition. The Executive Committee will pay $200 of the expenses, and other parties will make presents valued at $50.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

Yesterday the judges in several of the classes not heretofore mentioned made their reports and awards are given below. We are requested to state that it is very desirable that every report be in by Thursday noon at the farthest. Successful exhibitors also should bear in mind that all their wish to be certain that their names will be properly inscribed on the diplomas they are to receive, it would be well for them to hand in their names correctly spelled to the clerks. A little attention to this may avoid mistakes in the names of firms or individuals.

CLASS NO. 3.

Turbine Water Wheels, and other Hydraulic Machinery, and Steam Pumps.

25. Best steam pump, direct and double acting, silver medal, L. J. Knowles & Co.
26. Best steam pump, with crank and fly wheel, diploma, Jno. D. Thompson.
27. Best automatic boiler feeder, diploma, L. D. Hubbard.
29. Best double acting lift and force pump for general purposes, diploma, Rumsey & Co.
32. Best rotary pump, diploma, Rumsey & Co.
33. Best cistern pump, medal, Rumsey & Co.
34. Best single acting lift and force pump for general purposes, silver medal, Rumsey & Co.
35. Best fire hydrants, diploma, Armstrong & Hutchinson.
36. Best hydrant, bronze medal, G. C. Bailey.
42. Best gauge, bronze medal, E. H. Ashcraft.
44. Best hydraulic motor for sewing machines and light work, bronze medal, Bailey, Farrell & Co.

CLASS NO 19.

Mowers, Reapers, Threshers, Seed Drills and Attachments.

207. Best thresher and separator, silver medal, J. C. Allison.
208. Best grain drill, silver medal. Dayton Machine Co.
212. Best mower and knife sharpener, diploma, Henry Fisher.

CLASS NO. 20.

Plows, Cultivators, Rakes, Miscellaneous Agricultural Implements and Appliances.

213. Best walking cultivator, silver medal, E. Bayliss & Co.
223. Best harrow, diploma, E. Bayliss & Co.
225. Best hand corn sheller, diploma, Livingston & Co.
227. Best hay and straw cutter, diploma, Silver & Denning.
229. Best churn, diploma, Conrad Schaffer
238. Best general purpose plow, diploma, George Spalding.
234. Best sod plow, bronze medal, J. C. Bidwell.
238. Best side hill plow, diploma, J. C Bidwell.
239. Best sulky plow, diploma, J. A. Knoedler.
1023. Best post-hole auger, diploma, A. J Nellis.
1025. Best post hole digger, diploma, A.J. Nellis.
1026. Best stacker and conveyer, silver medal, A. J. Nellis.
1029. Best grapples, diploma, A. J. Nellis.

CLASS NO. 23.

Grinding and Feed Mills, and Grain Separators and Cleaning Machinery, &c.

270. Best portable corn mill, silver medal, Sam Hare & Son.
258. Best smut machine, diploma, M. Deal & Co.

CLASS NO. 24.

Ores and Metals.

276. Best mineralogical display, silver medal, W. H. Crump.
273. Best display silver ores, diploma, W H. Crump.
275. Best display pig iron, diploma, Brown & Co.

CLASS NO. 34.

Marble, Stone and Imitation, Brick, Terra-Cotta, &c.

398. Best specimens fire brick, not less than 12, bronze medal. Mt. Savage Fire Brick Co.
399. Best specimens pressed building brick, not less than 12, bronze medal. Geo. Moffitt.
403. Best terra-cotta ornaments, diploma. James M. Walker.
404. Best stone drain pipe, diploma. Jas. M. Walker.
405. Best cement drain pipe, diploma. W. T. Dunn & Co.
406. Best ornamental chimney tops, diploma. James M. Walker.
1,018 Best fire tile, diploma. James M. Walker.

CLASS NO. 40.

Plate and Ornamental Window Glass, Painting, &c.

448. Best stained and ornamental window glass, silver medal, S. S. Marshall & Bro.
452. Best specimens of graining (wools and marbles) diploma, W. C. Cooke.
453. Best painting on glass (signs excluded) diploma, L. E. Hald.

CLASS NO. 47.

Cured Meats, Groceries, Flour, Crackers, &c.

530. Best barrel wheat flour, diploma, Rumsey & Co.
532. Best barrel buckwheat flour, diploma, S. S. Marvin & Co.
533. Best corn meal, diploma, S. S. Marvin & Co.
539. Best assortment of crackers, silver medal, S. S. Marvin & Co.
695. Best roasted coffee, diploma, Dilworth Bros.
1038. Best self-raising flour, diploma, S. S. Marvin & Co.
958. Best ornamental fruit cake, diploma, Joseph Shoebo.

CLASS NO 58.

Chemicals, Drugs, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Soaps, Candles, Baking Powder, Yeast Preparations, &c.

651. Best display of drugs and chemicals, gold medal, Harris & Ewing.
652. Best assortments of chemicals, silver medal, Powers & Weightman.
655. Best assortment Pharmaceutical preparations, diploma, W. H. Brill & Co.
657. Best glycerine, diploma, B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
659. Best dye stuffs and chemicals used in coloring, diploma, W. H. Brill & Co.
661. Best fruit essences and flavoring extracts, diploma, B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
662. Best glue, diploma, C. Hoevier & Co.
664. Best Baking powder, diploma, W. H. Brill & Co.
666. Best yeast preparations, diploma, Hanford Manufacturing Co.
668. Best assortment of toilet soaps, diploma, Strunz & Weitzel.
669. Best assortment of staple soaps, diploma, Hanford Manufacturing Co.
670. Best assortment of perfumery, diploma Chas. Abel & Co.
675. Best black lead crucibles, diploma, J. F. Agee & Co.
676. Best stove polish, diploma, D. F. Agnew & Co.
677. Best shoe blacking, diploma, Hanford Manufacturing Co.
681. Best sugar coated pills, diploma, Wm. R. Warren & Co.
683. Best lubricant, diploma, Alladin Oil Co.
968. Best white lead, gold medal, Beymer, Bauu & Co.
969. Best red lead, diploma, Fahnestock Lead Co.
971. Best orange mineral, diploma, Beymer, Baum & Co.
970. Best litharge, diploma, Fahnestock White Lead Co.
972. Best dry colors, diploma, Fahnestock White Lead Co.
992. Best display of cologne, diploma, A. H. Rankin & Co.
1005. Best wool oil, diploma, Paine, Ablett & Tripb.
1004. Best cylinder oil, diploma, Paine, Ablett & Tripb.
1047. Best illuminating oils, (ELAINE), gold medal, Warden & Oxnard.
983. Best mixed paints, diploma, E. O. Cameron.

CLASS No. 66.

Paper, Tags, Bags, &c.

832. Best display Paper Boxes, diploma, Matchett & Co.
833. Best display of useful articles made of paper, diploma, Matchett & Co.

POOTSOME CARAMELS.

Among all the goods exhibited at the great Exposition none seem to suit the taste so well as the toothsome "Caramels" manufactured by Messrs. Kramer & Vogleson, of No. 51 Sixth avenue. This firm makes a specialty in this direction, and enjoys the generally conceded distinction of making the best caramels in the market. They are prepared to supply the trade with the finest confectionery from the wholesale house, Nos. 177 and 179 Liberty street, and the general public from the retail house, No. 51 Sixth avenue.

DUFF'S PENMANSHIP.

Prof. Wm. H. Duff, of Duff's College, No. 49 Fifth avenue, has been awarded a special premium for Penmanship. His display at the Exposition was a very fine one. It comprised all the styles, from the artistic flourish to the plainest business hand. Some of the flourishing was of an exquisitely artistic character, and the specimens of "Commercial" penmanship elicited the warmest admiration from merchants, bankers, and others best capable of judging. Prof. Duff has added new laurels to his already extended reputation. Duff's College, with which he is connected, is an institution that deservedly has a wide fame. The Messrs Duff, who manage it, are all not only good penmen and scientific bookkeepers, but thoroughly understand the principles of business, and their college is thus a practical school. It is just the place for young men to get a thorough commercial education.

"ELAINE" GETS A GOLD MEDAL.

It is the same oft-repeated story. Elaine has taken the gold medal—an extra prize offered for an article of extraordinary merit. Elaine has also been awarded a diploma of merit. It literally swept the field. The Judges acknowledged it after a long breakfast hours, when by some mischance, it was discharged in Jenkins' hand, the ball striking Collins' forehead and glancing off Jenkins was pretty badly stunned, but the only sign of injury was the broken skin where the ball had struck. Dr. Willard attended him.

In Virginia City the other day there was a great fire which destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property. It was caused by the explosion of a lamp. Since then the authorities of the town have been investigating matters and have decided in favor of the use of Elaine hereafter. Consequently Mr. Thomas G. Oxnard received a telegram from Virginia City ordering a car load of Elaine to be shipped immediately and the order was filled without delay. Pittsburgh should feel proud of the success of this branch of manufacture. It is a splendid tribute to the scientific skill of her workmen.

SCHARNKE & WILL—FIRST PREMIUM.

Every man wants to carry a good timekeeper, and is anxious to know which is the best. The judges at the Exposition have made the matter of a selection much easier. After a careful consideration of the merits of the different time-keepers on exhibition, they have decided in favor of the Paul Breton watch, manufactured at Lechiel, Switzerland, and sold in this city only by Messrs. Scharnke & Will, corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, opposite the GAZETTE building. The superiority of these watches has long been recognized in the trade, and this award of the *first premium* to the "Paul Breton" is but a recognition of what is generally accepted as a fact—itssuperiority. We congratulate the firm upon this just recognition of the excellence of their goods.

J. R. & A. MURDOCH.

We have already noticed that these gentlemen have been awarded *fourteen* of the nineteen first premiums offered on cut flowers. They will not compete for the premium offered to-day, but will have some specimens of floral work at their stand.

INTERESTING TO GENTLEMEN.

One of the distinguishing marks of a gentleman, so far as dress is concerned, is to wear nice, and that is, to wear clean. It is a fact recognized that gentlemen are always desirous of ascertaining which is the store at which they can secure the best fitting shirts, as well as the best assortment of furnishing goods generally. The following record of premiums awarded at the Exposition may perhaps help them out a little:

849. Best shirts for gentlemen (style and workmanship), silver medal. H. J. Adams.
845. Best paper collars, diploma. H. J. Adams.
850. Best display of gents' furnishing goods, silver medal, H. J. Adams.
851. Best display of umbrellas and canes, diploma, H. J. Adams.

There was a lively competition, but Mr. Adams' display was so much superior that the judges were not long about coming to a decision. Mr. Adams' establishment is at No. 98 Fifth avenue, below Smithfield street. Gentlemen should make a note of the number, and they will know where to go for the best articles.

MARSHALL & BRO. VICTORIOUS.

One of the most signal victories at the Exposition was that gained by Messrs. S. S. Marshall & Bro., of No. 48 Fifth avenue, Allegheny. This firm is comprised of young men, and is comparatively new in the business. The members of the firm, however, believing that the best goods in the land had nothing to do with the work, but that if the work was meritorious it would tell, entered for competition some of the specimens of their stained and embossed work. They were opposed by firms whose manufactures had long been before the public, and who were backed by all the prestige which that fact would give them. But it was the work that told, and from the outstart it was apparent to all who examined the specimens that Messrs. Marshall & Bro. would take the premium. Their designs were newer, their colors more uniform and brighter, and the arrangement of the different colors and patterns of glass more symmetrical. The whole appearance of their work was brighter, fresher and more attractive than their competitors, and hence the judges without division awarded them the premium.

We are glad to note their success. It is a tribute to enterprise and good workmanship of which Messrs. Marshall & Bro. may well feel proud.

PEOPLES CARRIES THE DAY.

It resulted as was generally anticipated. Wm. Peoples, of Allegheny, the carpenter and stair builder, carried off the first premiums on Newell Post and Stair designs. Every carpenter who examines the work is conceded the great superiority of these designs over anything in that line ever put on exhibition. The designs were distinguished by beautiful lines and by their simplicity. The models were not fancy devices, which could not be enlarged upon for practical use, but a glance at them was sufficient to show that they were built to illustrate the principles involved in the building of stairs, and that if these principle were carried out stairs might be built that would be at beautiful in the hall of the rich, and would be easy of ascent and strong. Mr. Peoples has given many years of experimenting and practical working, to the perfection of his ideas for stair buildings, and the result is that he stands in the front rank among builders in this direction. It is one of the most difficult branches of the carpenter trade, and few men will ever be able to make a good stairway. Mr. Peoples, however, is not of this class, and no first premiums have been more worthily bestowed than those given to him. His shop is located at Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Webster street, Allegheny.

THE LONG RUN.

Failure of the Attempt to Run from New York to Pittsburgh Without Stopping—An Accident—Arrival in the City.

Yesterday was attempted a feat never before undertaken in the world, viz: to run a distance of four hundred and fifty-three miles—from New York to Pittsburgh—without stopping.

The train, composed of two passenger cars and one baggage car, drawn by engine No. 573 of the Pittsburgh division, left Jersey City at exactly 7 o'clock yesterday morning, having on board one hundred and ten persons, among whom were General Frank Thomson; General Superintendent G. Clinton Gardner; Superintendent of Transportation, Hon. John Reily; Superintendent of Motive Power, Theo. D. Ely. The rest of the party was composed of Division Superintendents, Chief Engineer Maintenance of Way, Assistant Engineers, Superintendents and their assistants, and other officials.

The baggage car was used for carrying coal and water, a large wooden tank being built in the car, connecting with the tender by a four-inch elastic hose and brass pipe.

Everything was successful and the train maintaining, and even exceeding schedule time, until an accident at Pomeroy, near Downington, caused a stoppage of about twenty minutes. At this place C. S. Douglass, Assistant Engineer of the Middle Division, leaned out the baggage car door to get a look at an oil tank, and his head came in contact with a milk platform at the side of the track, he was knocked off, run over and instantly killed. The train was stopped and the body taken aboard and conveyed to Harrisburg, where Douglass resided. He was formerly a resident of Montreal, Canada, and to that place his body will be forwarded to his family. He was a young man and unmarried. After the train passed Harrisburg a meeting was organized in one of the cars and a series of resolutions passed, expressing regret at Mr. Douglass' untimely death and a high appreciation of his character, and ability as an officer.

At Harrisburg Sol. Hoffmaster, one of the oldest engineers on the road, thinking the train would not stop, attempted to jump on the engine before it had slackened sufficiently, and came near being caught under the wheels, being dragged for some distance.

Owing to these detentions causing a break in the continuous run, and making a break in the experiment, no further attempts were made to make special time, the train even stopping ten minutes at Altoona, and arriving in the city at 7:45, city time. Had there been no detention the train would no doubt have succeeded reaching the city at the time originally intended—6:10 P. M.

Four crews were in charge of the train. On the First Division, Jersey City to Mantua, Chas. Lynch had charge of the engine; on the Eastern Division, Mantua to Harrisburg, Christ. Hoffman; the Middle Division, Harrisburg to Altoona, Sol. Hoffman, and on the Western Division, Altoona to Pittsburgh, Wm. Phillips managed the throttle. This change was made partly to relieve the engineers, but more to give men who were thoroughly acquainted with the road over which they had charge.

The train arrived at the Union Depot in excellent condition, with not a joint or a bearing heated. A large number of railroad men, and others interested in the experiment, immediately surrounded and boarded the train, expressing great satisfaction at its condition, and the firm belief that the run can be made.

The object in attempting the trip was merely to ascertain how far an engine and cars could be run without stopping. That the trip can be made, is considered certain by the railroad officials. They believe that yesterday's experiment determined the fact, but to settle it beyond doubt, another attempt will shortly be made. The average rate of speed—43 miles per hour—is not greater than that attained by several other fast trains, the strain being in the long continuance of the run.

Leaky Roofs.

Use Gline's Roofing paint, warranted to stop all leaks in old shingle or tin roofs. For sale by JOHN T. GRAY,
ws 54 Ninth street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Wesley Ross, bankrupt. An order was made directing the Assignee to pay to Wesley Ross the sum of $300, the amount of exemption claimed under the State laws, as recommended in the Register's report.

William James, bankrupt. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all encumbrances.

George S. Lacy vs. W. B McLean. An order to show cause, returnable on the 19th inst., was granted, and a hearing on an application for an injunction fixed for the 12th inst., and in the meantime restraining Willis Boothe and the debtor from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

John A. Martin, bankrupt. Hearing on the rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain rent, extended to the 11th inst.

Abraham Simons, bankrupt. Order of publication made.

England & Bindley vs. F. Casey; argument on the motion for an injunction against Michael Woolslayer by Mr. Reed and Mr. Lazear against the same, and further argument continued to the 10th inst.

James T. and Charles A. Wood, bankrupts. A meeting of the creditors, before Register Harper, on the 11th inst., to consider a proposition for settlement, is ordered.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The case of the United States vs. Joseph Lansbury, indicted for the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Butler in 1864, in Clearfield county, was commenced yesterday.

The case is one of unusual interest, not only because of its being the second murder trial held in the United States Courts in this district but on account of the peculiar circumstances attending the murder. Lansbury was a leader in what was called the "Fishing Creek Rebellion." Lansbury was drafted into the army, but although notified of the fact that he had been so drafted he failed to report to the Provost Marshal. He organized a band of deserters from the draft. The third time they were sent specially to arrest a man named Lansbury. They expected assistance, as they were told Lansbury was a desperate character. This was about the last of the month. A man named Miller was with them. They went near to the house on Sunday morning and watched for a time. A man came out and Miller said that was Lansbury. He went to the barn. It was a foggy morning and about daylight. They heard a man in the barn, and when Lansbury returned from the barn witness told him to halt, that he was his prisoner. Butler also told him to halt. He went into the house, leaving the door. They forced the door and followed him in. Lansbury went up stairs, closely followed by Butler. When Butler was about half way up the stairs he heard a noise, and Lansbury. Supposed it was a gun he fired with, as when he got up the stairs they saw him with a double-barrelled shot gun, breaking this gun. Butler fell. Lansbury and he then had a little scuffle, but not much. He got out and got ahead of witness. Pursued him a short distance, when he disappeared in the woods. Miller and witness went back, and found Butler had got out of the house, and witness found him a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards from the house, lying beside a fence. Miller went for a doctor, and they buried Butler to Clearfield. He died at Dunlap's Hotel about two o'clock the next morning (Monday.) Witness remained with him until he died. He further testified as to some of their unsuccessful efforts to apprehend Lansbury.

At the close of Lyle's testimony the Court adjourned. The case will probably occupy the Court four or five days.

State Supreme Court.

(Before a Full Bench.)

Argument was resumed and concluded in the case of Clark vs. Friez et al.

Phillip Murray vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county. Argued by Thomas M. Marshall for plaintiff in error and A. G. Cochran, contra. This is the case of the murder at Zug's mill, in the summer of 1874, and for which the plaintiff in error and his son, Philip Murray, were found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Hunter vs. Land; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 2. Argued by C. B. Smith for plaintiff in error and Lazear and Thompson contra.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Watson; error to the Common Pleas Court No 2. Argued by S. Schoyer, Jr., for plaintiff in error and Thomas M. Marshall, contra.

Patterson vs. Ben Franklin Insurance Company; error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2. Argued by George Shiras, Jr., for plaintiff in error, and S. H. Geyer contra.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

The case of John Hardman, charged by his wife with desertion, was settled by the defendant entering into his own recognizance to pay his wife Jane Hardman, $10 per week until further ordered by the Court.

Levi Berwald and Rachel Berwald were acquitted of a charge of arson, preferred by Seth Wilmot.

John W. Powell, indicted for felonious assault, was found guilty of simple assault.

Rose Clark was acquitted of keeping a bawdy house and a disorderly house but was directed to pay costs.

Sentence was suspended, on payment of costs, in the case of Patrick Bradly, indicted for selling liquor without license.

Sentence was suspended in the case of John Hardman, indicted for assault and battery.

The case of John S. Bell charged with embezzlement, is on trial. C. D. Smith is the prosecutor.

Trial List for To-day

Commonwealth vs.	
Leopold Hart,	Stephen Dyer (2),
John Roxbury et al.,	Gottleib Altwalter,
S. Weil et al,	Joseph Deppe,
Pat Devlin et al,	H. Carney,
A. S. Logan,	David Hall et al (2),
N. W. Eisley,	Robert Gracey,
A. McCray,	Wm. Voegel,
Wm. McCarty,	George Koelker,
Caroline Kohrssen,	Peter Wolf,
Caroline Walters,	Sarah Ann Myre.
M. Weigand,	

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In the case of Peter C. Bindler vs. Peter Donnelly et al., a *scire facias* to revive judgment, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $807.96.

The verdict for plaintiff for $50 was returned in the case of Samuel Reed and wife vs. D. S. McKnight.

John Gordon vs. The Penn Building and Loan Association; action to recover for stock subscribed. Juror withdrawn and the case continued.

J. H. Woodward vs. W. W. Phillips; an action on a book account. Non-suit taken.

J. H. Coe vs. Chas. Grimes; an action in trespass to recover for injuries received by plaintiff while the parties were wrestling, during which plaintiff had his leg broken. Jury out.

Samuel C. Grier & Co. vs. Wm. Walker; an action to recover for coal furnished. On trial before Judge Stowe.

John C. Rothe vs. Plunkett & Co.; an action for damages done to the buggy of plaintiff by one of the drivers of defendant, who drove into plaintiff's vehicle. On trial before Judge Collier.

Trial List for To-day.

Gordon vs. Penn Avenue B. & L. Association.
McManus vs. Bigley.
Boyd & Co. vs. McLean & Co.
Youngsae vs. Miller.
Wolz vs. Vogt.
Hensell & Reed vs. Bracken.
Rafferty vs. Hughes et al.
Scott vs. Keuchler.
Knock & Lang vs. Connolly.
McKelvy vs. Clowes, et al.
Bates & Gray vs. Howard & Son.
Murdock vs. Balz.
Porter vs. DeRoy.
Callahan vs. Bingham, et al.
Jones vs. International B. & L. Association.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Kirkpatrick.)

Isabella Longmore vs. Henry Charles. Verdict for plaintiff for $188.42.

T. M. McCullough and P. Smith vs. G. Simpson, impleaded with W. M. Rigdon and T. S. Rigdon. Action to recover on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,703.25.

John Micha vs. Wm. Tamm; an action to recover damages for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

McGuire vs. Walters.
P. Driscoll vs. Murphy.
Walsh et al. vs. Cassel et al.
Musgrave vs. Eichley.
Anams vs. Black.
Hockenstein vs. McDonald.
Duvean vs. Ralya et al.
March vs. Kreuz Kamp.
Mussmann & Co. vs. Loley.

Court Brevities.

YESTERDAY James Grier, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was, upon motion of Assistant District Attorney P. C. Knox, Esq., admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

THE trial of Wm. Jenkins, of Dravosburg, for murder, which was to commence in the Criminal Court yesterday, was postponed until Thursday week, on account of the absence of several witnesses.

IN THE Court of Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, John Barton Esq., commenced suit on behalf of Geo. W. Parker against Chas. Gray, to recover damages from the defendant for having recklessly driven over the plaintiff, breaking his leg. The plaintiff alleges that as he was walking down to the New Mill Run ferry, on the South Side, on the 8th day of September last, he was knocked down and run over by a horse and wagon, which the defendant was driving at a reckless rate of speed. His leg was broken, and he was kept in bed four weeks, and out of employment six. He claims that he was walking down to the ferry on pedestrians take to the ferry, and that the accident could have been avoided by defendant. Damages claimed $500. Capias issued.

"An Englishman's" Card.

Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Upon my return to the city to-day from the East, I was surprised to find a card in the morning papers from Mr. Richard Realf claiming that I had done him a great injustice, and that I had charged him with pirating from Swinburne. This is a mistake. As I was passing through your city on Sunday, I glanced hastily over the Sunday *Leader*, and saw what I supposed was a misquotation from Swinburne. But in his "card" Mr. Realf claims it to be an original production of his own, and applies the following caustic language to the undersigned:

"Hence I declare him to be guilty of the basest conceivable and most gratuitous falsehood that could be imagined; and I challenge him, or the editor of the *Post*, to produce the poem (or any portion thereof) from which he claims it to be an original production, English, American, or of any other country, ancient or modern—which at all, in lyric imitation, affords the slightest basis for his malignant lie."

This is a very broad challenge, and in accordance with the proverbial rule of John Bull to show fair play, I accept the challenge. The poem I read before my class in Swinburne's volume "Songs Before Sunrise." On page 109 will be found the "Hymn of Man," in which all the "symbolisms" of Realf's creation and literary set forth in the same "lyrical" style of which Mr. Realf's poem is a perfect "imitation," and the ideas of which he makes to do duty in his "Symbolisms." I will quote from Mr. Realf and follow by quoting from Mr. Swinburne, as follows:

Mr. Realf:

Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtle suggestion is fairer.

Rare is the roseburst of dawn, but the secret that clasps it rarer.

Mr. Swinburne:

Was it Love that broke forth flower-fashion, a bird with gold on its wings?

Lovely, but lawless, and keen passion, and impulse of first-born things.

Mr. Realf:

Under the joy that is felt are the infinite sources of sorrow.

Crowning the glory revealed in the glory that grants the evening.

Mr. Swinburne:

Not each man of all roots is God, but God is the fruit of the whole;

Indivisible spirit and blood; indiscernable body from soul.

Was Love that unstring, indeed, that under the Woe hatched and hidden as seed in the furrow and brought forth to light?

Mr. Realf:

Never a day that grows but a mystery gaddeth the growing.

Never a river that flows but a majesty sceptres the flowing.

Mr. Swinburne:

Before the growth was the grower, and the plant ere the seed was sown;

But what was seed of the sower? and grain of him whence was grown?

When her eyes the how-born of the night saw yet no star out of reach;

When her maidden mouth was alight with the flame of mystical speech.

Mr. Realf:

Great are the symbols of Being, but that which is symbolized is greater;

Vast the behest and create, but vaster the inward creator.

Mr. Swinburne:

Not men's but man's is the glory of Godhead—the King-God of all.

The mountainous ages made heavy with snow for the strength to climb.

Mr. Realf:

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is outstrode by the doing.

Yon woe that is now sorrow to-night, he quickens and thrills with the wooing.

And up from the dust of the past he listens, as up from the hall where you shine,

Twin pillars of in sense swim starward, and the fragrance of Life and Wine.

Mr. Swinburne:

Space is the soul's to inherit; the night is her's as the day;

Lo, saith man, this is my spirit, how shall the worlds make way?

In the sea where the centuries are waves the live God plunges and swims,

His bed is in all men's graves, but the worm hath not power on his limbs.

Asoul that labors and lives, an emotion, a strenuous breath,

From the flame that its own mouth giver, rethumed and refreshed with death.

This, I think, ought to satisfy even Mr. Realf that his challenge is fully answered, and if he will read the "Hymn of Man" throughout, he will find the answer still more complete. He challenged me to show that there was the slightest "lyrical imitation" between his lines and those of Swinburne or any other author in any age. I have placed the lines together and they will speak for themselves. The similarity of sentiment and "symbolisms" will also speak for themselves. Having corrected my mistake and done justice to Mr. Realf, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

WILLIS ADDKYNS,
"An Englishman."

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1875.

Marble Mantels

We have set up, for exhibition, in our show rooms, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the largest variety, and the most beautiful stock of mantels in the city, which we will sell at prices to suit the times. We also manufacture and have on hand, GRAT